

Promises, Declarations of selflessness, Incriminations & Character Assassinations.

# CAMPUS POLITICS



Seruan Naib Chanselor kepada Siswazah

## JANGAN LUPAKAN KEPENTINGAN NEGARA

**D**ALAM SATU ZAMAN perubahan yang pesat, Universiti haruslah menchapai satu kadar pembangunan yang lebih pesat daripada masyarakat luar kampus.

Masyarakat itu harus sentiasa di-cherminikan oleh sa-buah Universiti jikalau Universiti itu hendak kekal dengan tujuan murni-nya. Jikalau Universiti terlalu terpisah dari masyarakat luar-nya, neschaya sokongan dan keyakinan yang boleh di-berikan oleh masyarakat itu kepada Universiti akan berkurangan dari sa-masa ka-samasa sa-hingga Universiti itu jadi terbiar dan lumpoh.

Sungguh pun ada banyak tali hubungan di-antara masyarakat umum dan Universiti, satu daripada tali di-antara masyarakat dan Universiti yang paling berpengaruh ia-lah siswazah yang beribu orang keluar pada tiap2 tahun untuk bertugas di-dalam ekonomi dan masyarakat negara Malaysia. Siswazah itu-lah yang boleh membawa fikiran baharu yang telah di-reka di-kampus untuk pembangunan ekonomi masyarakat dan negara.

Zaman ini menchabar siswazah dengan tiga masalah. Dengan perkataan yang ringkas, tiga masalah itu ada-lah Perpaduan, Pembahagian dan Pembangunan. Saya akan sebutkan ini sa-bagai chabaran 3P.

Saudara juga akan menjadi jenerasi siswazah pertama yang telah mengalami peristiwa 13 Mei, 1969 dan saudara harus sentiasa simpan ingatan pengalaman saudara itu di-dalam hati. Saudara harus tidak lupa pengalaman di-dalam kampus pada bulan Mei dan Jun tahun 1969 itu. Pendek-kata unsur perpaduan dapat di-pelihara di-dalam kampus sungguh pun keadaan di-luar kampus sangat merbahaya. Chara2 kita dapat memupok perpaduan sambil kita menghadapi unsur ketegangan

yang timbul dari latar belakang peristiwa 13 Mei itu ada-lah satu pelajaran besar bagi saudara semua.

Saudara harus faham dengan lebih dalam daripada orang lain tentang yang boleh membawa kepada perpaduan dan yang boleh meleborkan perpaduan dari pengalaman saudara di-kampus itu. Sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, kampus mencherminikan masyarakat. Tetapi lebih lagi juga hasil keluaran kampus sama ada ia merupakan tenaga siswazah mahu pun daya-chipta para guru ada-lah sumbangan untuk keselamatan dan kajian masyarakat negara ini. Satu kelebihan mahasiswa dan para guru ia-lah apa yang hendak di-kaji atau di-banding

(Disambung pada m.s. 9)

**T**HE ANNUAL ORGY of promises and declarations of selflessness and incriminations and character assassinations and all the other concomitants of the Students' Council Elections is over. The various aspirants to student leadership in the campus have been elected into office by the democratic process. We can all sit back with the usual skepticism and cynicism for the inability to fulfill, or the conveniently forgotten vows of selfless devotion to the welfare of students and the noble cause of the Student Movement (whatever those terms mean).

The elections campaign threw up little indication of any new talent in the art of self advertisement. In general, posters were of a very low standard; indeed, many were crude. The same could be said of some of the campaign methods.

There was the usual extolling of the personal virtues and qualities of the candidates: Dedication, Integrity, Efficiency, Reliability, Honesty, Sincerity, Dynamism, Etcetera, Etcetera, Etcetera.

Candidates who were less bold, or more humble, depending on the way one looks at it, plainly implored "undi-lah". There is, of course, much vir-

tue in making no promises: one will not have any to break. One candidate desired merely to be "watchdog" in Council, which is quite a dog's life. Another vowed to work for the MAJORITY — one ought to spare a thought for the minority: for it is a paradox of human existence that the minority, so often in the right, has more often been wronged. Let us hope this limitedness of scope is not a typical trait in our student leaders.

On the other extreme, there was the declaration that "anything is possible". If it was made in frivolity, it would perhaps have been better to have left it unmade; yet, one can hardly accept that it was taken seriously.

Much more intriguing was the promise of more effective and smooth running of the Students' Council. One may well wonder at how a single student leader, or two or three for that matter, can transform the Students' Council into a smooth running and dynamic body when the efforts of so many have failed before: Council has always been criticised as unwieldy, inefficient, ineffective, bungling, and so on. The Return of the Demi-Gods, presumably?

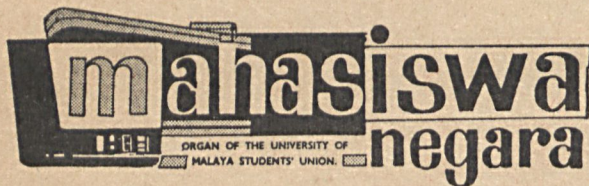
The resort to criticism of the outgoing Students' Council has of course been a favorite play for a long, long time. By pointing out the failures of the outgoing Council, however, does not mean that the critics are necessarily a better lot, although this was probably what it had been hoped to have implied. Past experience has proven that we learn from history that we do not learn from history: each Council will have its quantum of mistakes and failures, and will criticise and will be criticised.

(Contd. on page 13)

## DISCO' QUEENS



MN Photo shows winners of the Disco' Queen 1970 held in conjunction with the Pesta Ria Kebajikan. Saudari Rose Khoo (centre) was chosen Miss Disco' 1970. More pictures of the Carnival inside.



Jilid 8 Bilangan 5

Julai 1970

## POLITICAL BLACKMAIL

**T**HERE IS PLENTY OF CONFUSION, most all where it should least exist. The National Operations Council will remain even when Parliament is reconvened, says someone. Parliament will meet in two months says another; no, it will take at least 6 months says a third. Tan Sri Kadir b. Shamsuddin, the Attorney General recently said that the Emergency will not be lifted even if democracy is restored.

The reason he put forward is that the Communist are active in some areas. A communist flag makes an appearance once in a while, and a small home-made bomb explodes right beneath the sentry's post at Parliament House—are these enough to justify the continuation of the Emergency? Another reason is that both Parliament and the Emergency co-existed during the Indonesian Confrontation, so he concludes the same should stand for the present. How serious is the threat posed by subversive elements, one cannot clearly understand. According to Tan Sri Kadir, it is sufficient to warrant a state of Emergency. Tun Ismail, the Minister of Home Affairs on the other hand says that the "Security forces are capable of dealing with the reds." There is no need for alarm.

Out of this mumble-jumble of oft-repeated statements comes a stinger—the Attorney General has warned that Parliament must approve the amendments to the constitution regarding Malay Rights and the National Language issue. Otherwise Parliament would be suspended again.

If this is not blackmail then what is? What choice do you give the Parliament? What sort of democracy do you call this? Furthermore, by issuing such a threat you have blackened an entirely legitimate issue and put it to discredit. Politicians surely have had a great deal of time to ponder over the matter and will have plenty more time to make up their minds. And their final vote would be in the best of the nation's interest. Appeal to them, reason with them, argue with them, but please; please do not resort to blackmail.

A great deal has been said. Very little has been done. The nation now is in a condition where full Parliamentary democracy, without the NOC or Emergency, should be restored. And we will try to forget the blackmail; a human erred somewhere.

## PRO-CHANCELLOR CONCERNED

Today the annual cost of running the University is \$27.5 million (as against \$3.3 m ten years ago). This was stated by the Pro-Chancellor in his Convocation speech. No doubt some of this increase naturally follows the tremendous increase of student population.

If one looks around, however, one finds that quite a large proportion of this money is being used not fruitfully, but in a lavish manner. Prestigious buildings, sophisticated equipment and ultra modern devices—all look very nice and give you something to boast about. Living in a developing nation where the rural economy has much to be desired, we can ill-afford such luxury. The expenditure would certainly be much less if we learn to live within our means instead of trying to show off how "advanced" we are.

The Pro-Chancellor also expressed disappointment at the small number of Malays graduating from the Science stream. He certainly has cause for disappointment after all the Ministry of Education has done to open up Malay medium secondary schools, the result is still very poor.

It is easy to blame the student or the parent for this state of affairs. But it would be more illuminating to look at the planners themselves. It is easy to set up buildings and call them "Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan". It is an entirely different story when it comes to providing the teachers, books and equipment to go along with it. Non-Malay science teachers speaking in bazaar Malay can hardly do the job. An experimental book by an inexperienced author is hardly adequate. A Science laboratory without the equipment and instruments is equally bad.

471 million dollars are being spent on education today. It is a shame to see this money going down the drain.

# MIDDLE-EAST BALANCE OF TERROR?

MOHAMMED ABU BAKAR

**T**HE dimension of conflict in the Middle-East indicates that the situation is fast aggravating, pushing the idea of a settlement to a remote corner. The build-ups on both sides prove beyond any doubt that the Arabs and the Israelis are prepared to risk another major showdown.

Basically, the June War in 1967 was no solution to their stalemate. Instead, it creates more tension, provides more fuel for mutual suspicions and caters hope (for both sides) that another war would be better than anything else. The world is waiting for another time bomb to explode.

It needs no questioning that the balance of power in the Middle-East has become most unstable (imbalance) of late.

In view of the radicalization of the Arab masses, the rapid infusion of Soviet aids, Israel's great concern over her recent losses, and America's increasing involvement, it becomes clear that both sides could at any moment be railroaded into another full-scale major war.

The situation is indeed a grave one.

Nasser avowedly stated that Egypt would not accept any Mid-East Settlement until Israel withdraws from all the occupied territories, including the Golan Heights. The number of Egyptian MIG-bases has now increased, and almost all are guarded by SA-3 anti-aircraft missiles.

A corresponding increase in armament is also taking place on the Israelis side. Sophisticated fighter-bombers and phantom jets are making their way to Israel for the defence of the conquered territories.

As stated by her Chief of Staff, Israel is determined to maintain air superiority. Nixon too is reported to have made it clear that the United States would move swiftly to Israel's support if she continues to lose.

## SUPERPOWERS

In effect, all these seem to necessitate some politicians and scholars to think that at any moment the superpowers, notably the United States and the Soviet Union, would be dragged into direct confrontation, and that presently they are held back by the fear of a nuclear war.

President Nixon described it as "terribly dangerous.... like the Balkans in pre-World war one.... when two superpowers could be drawn into a confrontation that neither wants"

But does a "balance of terror" really exist in the context of the present war of attrition, meaning that the Soviets and the Americans are kept at bay from indulging in a direct conflict for fear of monumental destructions?

Perhaps, at the outset such view is correct.

Admittedly, both Washington and Moscow show comparative restrictiveness in their delivery of arms to their allies, implying that the element of fear is manifest.

However, on further scrutiny one would rule out that there is such a thing as "balance of fear" or "balance of terror", or whatever you may call it.

Needless to say, strictly speaking the present set-up fails to totally curb the activities and involvements of the two big powers. Despite the restrictions imposed by the nature of the conflict, the United States and the Soviet Union still persist with their missions.

## COUNTER-REACTION

The various moves made by both Washington and Moscow would illustrate this point.

In response to the burgeoning of the Soviet role the Americans ultimately accepted the Israeli's request for more

phantom and skyhawk aircrafts.

Fearing that Soviet influence would expand further in the Arab world, President Nixon made it clear that the United States would not allow the power balance in the Mid-East to swing in Arabs favour.

And realising that the situation is getting explosive—and that Israel would face serious consequences—as a result of the challenge posed by Russian piloted MIGs, Washington warns that there would be American counter-reactions.

As a matter of fact, it was reported that the Russians have even gone to the extent of taking over the entire air defence of Egypt with the exception of the south canal ceasefire zone.

## PROVING GROUND

All in all, these prove that it is rather incorrect to argue that there is a real "balance of fear". Indeed, the whole setting can be best pictured, as put forth by one writer, as a proving ground for both the Americans and the Russians to test their military weapons and tactics.

Naturally, the present approach taken by the two superpowers would have the Arabs and the Israelis face a bleak future. The downtrodden and dispossessed Palestinians in particular would continue to remain so.

The hope of peace as expressed by leaders the world over is sinking fast in the loose sand of the deserts.

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Published by the University of Malaya Students Union.

# JAPAN'S UNIQUE NEW UNIVERSITY LAW

Reproduced from Institut International d'Etudes sur l'Education  
November 19, 1969

**I**N THE LAST TWO YEARS, Japanese higher education has been in a state of turmoil unprecedented in Japan—or in the world. A minority of student radicals—so radical they even accuse the Communist Party, both the local Moscow and Peking branches, of conservatism—have occupied administration buildings, barricaded entire campuses, incarcerated their professors. All educational and research activity has been totally suspended at scores of institutions of higher education, sometimes for months and months on end. Often, a legitimate grievance of the majority of the student body triggered a demonstration which then was quickly controlled and escalated by the radicals whose ultimate goal—clearly enunciated by them on many occasions—is the total destruction of the university as it exists in Japan today, and the total destruction of Japan's society as it exists today.

In most cases, the silent majority of Japan's university students withdrew in horror—and did nothing but wait at home, hoping a dispute at their school would be settled in some fashion by someone. University administrators and professors also did very little, for a variety of reasons—fearing strong action might imperil their institution's autonomy in some way, or simply fearing change, or exposure of their own less than adequate administration policies.

In the face of all this, last August, Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LPD) rammed through the Diet (parliament) a unique law to "normalize the nation's university situation." Its forcible passage alienated many of the law's potential supporters in the academic community and at the time even prompted serious doubts from both the left and right about the future viability of the Japanese parliament as a democratic institution. Some observers felt the law was a case of "too little too late"; others asserted the LPD was less interested in education and more in suppressing leftist opposition to the Japan-U.S.

Security Treaty which comes up for review next year. The left (at the moment still without much popular support) hopes to precipitate a major crisis over the issue; the student radicals, who are for disruption per se, are also against the Treaty and consider it a "campus" issue.

But whatever its merits, the measure has now been law in Japan for three months. It is officially titled the Law for Temporary Measures Concerning University Administration—"temporary" because the law is valid only for the next five years. It aims to "help" the administrators of universities in dispute to restore order on their campuses by their own efforts. "Dispute" is defined as "the condition in which the activities of a university, such as teaching and research, are obstructed by irregular acts such as the seizure and blockading of facilities and boycotting of classes by students."

Procedures for dealing with such universities are to be taken in several stages. First, the administrators of a university in dispute must "join their efforts to resolve the dispute in a proper manner." The university President in parti-

cular is obliged by the law "to exert his leadership in unifying the views of university personnel and determine policies and measures for restoring order." In doing so, the President must take "proper measures"—even the use of police force—to insure that university property and facilities are "used for the purpose for which they are intended."

A university President can, when it deems it necessary, suspend for six months all or part of such university functions as teaching and research. "Under unavoidable circumstances," the suspension period may be extended for an additional three months. In the meantime, efforts must continue to settle the dispute. But if no settlement is attained nine months after the dispute began, the Minister of Education can order the President to totally suspend the functions of a particular faculty.

During this period of total suspension, all of the faculty's permanent personnel, except those who are indispensable for maintenance and for settling the dispute itself, will also be suspended. Their stipends and allowances will be reduced by more than 30 per cent. While the faculty is under total suspension, its students will not be required to pay their tuition fees and the period will not be counted as part of their residence requirement. Those among the students qualified for scholarships will not receive them.

If a dispute is not settled for three more months after this measure has been taken—a total of 12 months after the start of the dispute—and the solution of the conflict is not in sight and the university or faculty in question is deemed "unable to serve the purpose for which it was established," the Government can take "necessary measures" to abolish a faculty or even an entire university.

A week after the law came into effect, Minister of Education Michita Sakata asserted that many of the nation's troubled universities had "voluntarily begun to solve disputes under the impetus" of the legislation. On August 31, the Ministry of Education estimated that 64 universities across the nation were involved in some sort of serious dispute. By November 10, the number had fallen to 28 barricaded universities. Most of the others had been "liberated" from the radical students by the police called in by university administrators. All under the impetus of the new legis-

lation, according to Government spokesmen.

But the law is, of course, only "temporary." Smouldering behind the current turmoil are the fundamental, deep troubles of today's universities in Japan. The Meiji rulers who began hurtling Japan into the industrial era after 1868 established a network of universities—and the nation's first modern university traditions—to train the elite who were to run the new order. Since then, Japanese universities have been, basically, "vocational schools" in a sense, rather than places for the interchange of ideas.

(Contd. on Page 10)

From our Correspondent in New York.

## KELANTAN MENTERI BESAR AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

**D**ATO' MUHAMMAD ASRI, Menteri Besar of Kelantan, accompanied by Tengku Zaid, M.P. for Pasir Mas Ulu, visited Columbia University, New York, on 11 June 1970, in the course of their recent tour of the United States of America. They were luncheon guests of the Southern Asian Institute, a body of scholars engaged in research and teaching on South and South East Asia, under the direction of Professor Howard Wriggins.

The luncheon was held in the attractive roof-top restaurant on the sixteenth floor of Butler Hall, on the university campus, which overlooks the whole of upper Manhattan. It was organised by Professor William R. Roff (author of *The Origins of Malay Nationalism* and formerly Senior Lecturer in History at the University of Malaya) and among the guests were Dr. Muhammad Rauf, Director of the Islamic Centre of New York and previously Principal of the Muslim College in Malaya; Professor Josef Silverstein, the newly appointed Director of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, who was Visiting Fulbright Professor of History at the University of Malaya in 1967-68; Professor James Guyot, who is currently engaged on political science research connected with Malaysia;

and Inche Muhammad Kamal Hassan of Pasir Mas, Kelantan, a graduate of the University of Malaya who is now working for a Ph.D. in Islamic studies at Columbia.

After lunch, Dato' Asri and Tengku Zaid were taken on a tour of the campus and shown, among other things, the East Asian Library (home of one of the largest collections of Chinese and Japanese materials in the world); Earl Hall, the inter-denominational Religious Centre where the Muslim Students' Society (of which Inche Kamal is President) meets for Friday prayers, using a large and beautiful carpet given to them some years ago by King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia; and the Butler Library (which houses nearly five million books) where the visitors were shown the latest copies of *Utusan Melayu*, *Utusan Malaysia* and other Malaysian newspapers.

Dato' Asri and Tengku Zaid's visit to Columbia's Southern Asian Institute was especially welcome because many members of the Institute are engaged in the study of Malaysian affairs, the Professor Roff is editor of a forthcoming volume of historical and sociological essays on Kelantan which is being contributed to by Malaysian, American and British scholars.



Radical students at their rooftop fortress atop a Tokyo University Building.

## PROBLEMS AT FEA

**T**HE CAR PARK adjacent to the FEA lecture theatre complex will be extended to the children's playground along Jalan Ilmu.

This was stated by the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Administration, Dr. Yip Yat Hoong in an interview with MN. The Vice-Chancellor has agreed to have the area bulldozed thereby giving ample parking space to the students and staff.

"How soon it will take will depend on the Estate Office" Dr. Yip added.

Students from the Arts and Science Faculties are using the parking spaces. As such there is insufficient space for all the vehicles.

"This problem is beyond our control. It is totally a University problem. What should be done is that the Students' Union should get together with the University Authorities and try to solve it" he said.

According to Dr. Yip, as far as the FEA is concerned, the extension is only a temporary solution in view of the increase in the number of students each year. The main problem is the shortage of funds. There are a lot of teething problems to be solved but there is always the question of money.

In reply to complaint as to why the new car park, which was promised to the students, was used by the staff, Dr. Yip said. "Let us not misunderstand each other; under no circumstances did I promise the whole of the new car park to the students."

### CHIN PHONG YUAN

"Take the old car park for example. There are 30 parking lots and there are about 60 academic staff alone. As such, two lecturers have to fight for one parking lot. On the top of that, there are about 30 general staff."

Originally, that part of the car park facing the road was promised to the students and the other portion facing the administration block to the staff.

### P. A. System

As to the poor Public Address system in the lecture theatre complex, Dr. Yip said that the fault was not the system itself. It was the air conditioners making far too much noise, higher than the accepted level.

The acoustics too were found to be poor.

To tackle both the problems firstly the noise of the air conditioning plant is to be muffled. Secondly, the Vice-Chancellor has agreed to put soft boards in the lecture theatres.

"This is going to cost us quite a lot. I am still negotiating for the required sum" Dr. Yip added.

With these two things the sound system should improve considerably.

The idea of having the T.V. sets, according to Dr. Yip is mainly for the diagrams.

When asked as to why there are too many T.V. sets, so much so that they hinder the view of many students sitting behind them, Dr. Yip was surprised.

"But I thought there is not enough of T.V. sets".

## IRRESPONSIBILITY: MORAL AND PRACTICAL

### SONNY CHONG

**T**HE allegation made by Asian student

health clinics that there is a rise in pregnancy rate amongst university students in the Far East cannot be substantiated by figures. Most of the cases involved prefer to be treated privately outside, so as to save the embarrassment of being scandalised by fellow students. Even to the local medical practitioner outside, the odds are that the person involved would not admit to being a student of our establishment. At the best, the less questions asked, the better. Thus we have hardly any records to compare with our colleagues in the West.

It is an accepted fact among undergraduates that when tension is high especially during the examination season, or when one is so damn frustrated, one lets off steam in one way or another. The majority, particularly collegians, vent their frustrations at friends, enemies, floormates, and anybody in sight in the form of squabbles and fights at the slightest provocation. The unfortunate few, who find this no solution to quell their tempest, resort to sexual promiscuity as an outlet. There is also the amorous predatory undergrad on a pleasure cruise round the campus who in a moment of indiscretion, ends with a misadventure in his hands. All this needs a thorough airing of the matter on sexual responsibility. The problem still remains, that the pregnancy rate quietly is on the increase. I attribute this to irresponsibility on the part of the students. This really is a sad event since we are living in an era where heightened self-responsibility is the

rallying call for students everywhere.

It is important to distinguish the types of irresponsibility involved. There are two kinds — moral irresponsibility and practical irresponsibility.

When we say a person is being 'morally' irresponsible, we mean that they are indulging in premarital sex. This question of morality deserves more discussion here. We are living in a generation where morality is fast sliding down, like water pouring downhill. As society gets more affluent, we begin to expect more and want more luxury and pleasure out of life than what we had in the past. The pleasure seekers have hailed Hedonism as a God and have placed sensual gratification as part of everyday living. Society today holds no bonds against the loose principles of her people. We are experiencing the new wave of morality from the radio, television and press. Advertisements on large signboards beckon business in the form of a scantily clad female. The screen portrays films which are blasphemous, indecent and obscene, all likely to be injurious to the moral code of the nation. In Denmark, pornography has grown into a huge national industry. It comes as no surprise that the Danish sex exhibition was an economic boom for Denmark, where pornography is legalised.

With this new morality in our social background, surely the word 'morally' used in this sense is an extremely personal concept since there is no blanket morality that covers everybody. According to certain creeds, fornication is wrong. It is frowned on by the Ten Commandments in the Christian doctrines. To those who are creedless, fornication is ethically wrong because it interferes with preparation for a stable and fully marriage. It is not my objective to give moral instruction here, but I

feel a person who is mature should be able to distinguish for himself or herself what is right to do or not to do. In such a case, a girl who consents to have commitments with her boyfriend, fully believing that what she's doing is within the bounds of morality, cannot be termed 'morally irresponsible'.

However, should she become pregnant, contrary to her wishes, because she has not taken sufficient precautions then she is being 'practically irresponsible'. It is this type of irresponsibility which must be brought to the attention of students. We have already granted that those who partake in pre-marital relations have the prerogative that they can do whatever they like provided their actions are not contrary to their religious beliefs or statutory laws of the country. Well, at least go about it in a practically responsible manner.

If you have considered in your mind that sex should have a place solely within the confines of matrimony, then read no further. You are already the proud possessor of the only form of contraception which is hundred percent guaranteed. Total Abstinence.

However, if your mind is made up that the psychological effects of total abstinence are weighing you down, then in the name of responsibility go and get proper medical advice on the safest, most suitable method of contraception either from a qualified physician (medical students should be able to provide free consultation) or from your local newsagent. The latter probably has stacks of books on the subject of birth control for sale.

Go ye, read, inwardly digest (the latter of course applies to one method of contraception) and blacken our campus portals no more!

## MU STUDENTS NICE HELPFUL and FRIENDLY

**U**NIVERSITY of Malaya students are nice, helpful and above all very friendly. This was the view expressed by the leader of the Thai delegation, Miss Poranee Mulsinthong.

The delegation comprising 6 girls and 4 boys, was part of the UMSU-Chulalongkorn Students' Exchange Scheme '70.

"The people I met are very friendly and helpful. The boys here are gentle" she said shyly.

"Maybe I met only the good ones. Your girls here are modern. The girls in my University are more conservative but they do go for modern dresses and the like".

The delegation is visiting only Malaysia and Singapore. Members of the delegation come from various Faculties. Miss Poranee, who speaks fluent English, is a junior in the Faculty of Arts.

"All of us, except one, are on an Exchange Scheme for the first time."

Their visit coincided with our orientation period. As such they have had a chance to see how orientation is carried out in our University.

"We do have Orientation in our University. It lasts throughout the year."

Miss Poranee is impressed by the size of our Campus, which is much bigger than the one she comes from.

There are 10 faculties and one graduate school in our University. All of them, except the Faculty of Medicine have 4-year courses. The educational system follows that of the American educational system.

Miss Poranee is taking up French and Spanish.

"The relationship between the lecturers and students is more formal" she added.

Miss Jindatavis, another member of the delegation was very impressed by the beautiful architecture of our University.

"The scenery of your University is beautiful. I like the buildings. The architecture is beautiful and modern" she said.

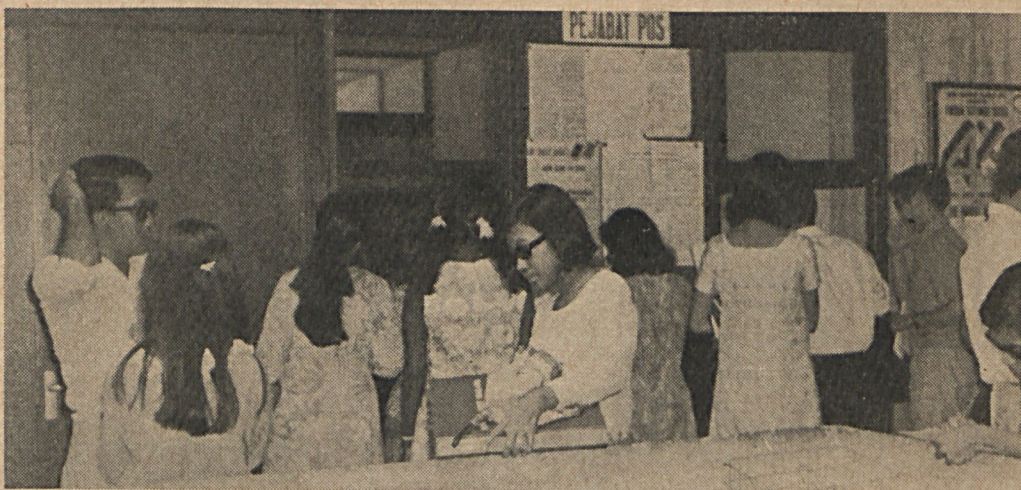
Mr. Vicha Teeraanuwatna, Student-Architect and the artist of the delegation, asked why there is no Faculty of Architecture in this University.

"We have a Faculty of Architecture. Why doesn't your University have one?" he said.

The people he has met are kind and friendly. The girls are "freer" and modern. They wear modern dresses and are beautiful.

"In our University, we have hippies but not real ones. They have long hair and dress like hippies but their actions are not those of hippies" he added.

Their visit ended with a memorable farewell tea party in which there was an impromptu sing-song session.



Large numbers of students waiting impatiently in the stifling heat at one corner of the ground floor in the administration block is a common sight. They radiate in two direction along the narrow passageway which is naturally blocked. These students have to wait for a long time before they finally achieve their goal—buy a 15 cent stamp, from the campus post office.

The small post office is located in a rather tight corner. To cater for all the postal

## LONG Q at P.O.

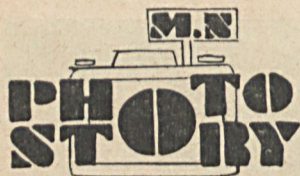
needs of over 7000 people the small cubicle is hardly adequate. There is no place to queue up, no place to write addresses, or fill up forms.

Then there are only 2 people manning the office. One cannot really blame them for the delays; one can see them working as fast as they possibly could. But what can 2 people do when scores and scores of people are waiting to be catered for?

Another major complaint is the shortage of money. One often has to queue for up to

half an hour before finally reaching the counter, only to be told that there is insufficient cash. It is understood that the post office was meant to cater for a much smaller population and is therefore not allowed to keep much ready cash.

The Postal department should wake up and do something. The campus post office certainly requires larger premises, a larger staff and revised regulations to cope up with the increased demands.



# THE FUN IS OVER

**T**HE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA campus was never so flooded with people—of all races, from all walks of life, in all fashions of attire... but with one similarity among all these diversities: they all enjoyed themselves at the numerous stalls on both sides of the Varsity Lake.

This was the grand occasion of the 10th Welfare Carnival—Pesta Ria Kebajikan—organised by the Students' Union for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the Montfort Boys' Home, the Selangor Cheshire Home, the Little Sisters of the Poor and the UMSU Student Loan Fund. The dates (19th to 21st June) were so chosen that the happy parents, relatives and friends of the convocating graduands were able to share some of the joy and fun of university life. To further intensify the prevalent gay atmosphere, the Faculties of Science and Agriculture each staged a large-scale exhibition. The Faculty of Engineering declared the 20th June an open day on which the workshops and laboratories were open to visitors and the use of machines and apparatus demonstrated. Some of the Colleges were also open to visitors.

All this is now over and life has returned to normal; it is time to find out what has been gained from the whole project.

The Organising Committee of the Carnival met many problems and difficulties in the course of their preparation. Top and foremost was the problem of winning the general student body over to the whole idea of the project. It was quite difficult to convince the students that the project was organised primarily for raising the UMSU Student Loan Fund and hence they should come forward and render whatever help possible, because many of them would benefit from the project directly. Though publicity projects like the Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman cleaning campaign were successful, there was a shortage of man-power to sell coupons to the public before the Carnival owing to the traditional apathy characteristic of the undergraduates of this university in particular. Now that the whole event is over, it is hoped that at least those of us who are lucky enough to benefit directly from the Scheme by ways of loans will come forward with suggestions or what-have-you for the organisation of future carnivals.

In an interview with MN, Mr. Giam Ting Hee, the Director of the Welfare Carnival, regretted that the police did not give the Organising Committee its fullest cooperation. Many restrictions were imposed, with the unsatisfactory explanation that that was demanded by rules and regulations. In view of the fact that the Carnival was mainly a varsity affair and that it was held wholly on varsity grounds, most of the red tape could have been dispersed with, with the result of smoother preparations.

A handicap which the Organising Committee had was the lack of information on past Welfare Carnivals. The Committee received little guidance in the course of the preparations, as a result of which mistakes of past Carnivals were repeated, especially with regards to expenditure. Bearing this in mind, the Organ-

by  
**CHIN MEE POON**

Across the bridge the International Arena added a little solemnity to the light atmosphere. The various Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates were persuasive enough with the distribution of free literature. Pitiably, and ironically however, the United Nations' small booth stood isolated with its few posters and photos, and the crowd round it was comparatively small because it gave no free offer except a circular on human rights.

The Tea Garden on the roof of the Union House Building was a place of rest for those who needed a moment of calmness amid the hours of noise. With free film shows nearby, the atmosphere would perhaps be more romantic were the Boh Tea not so tasteless as it was.

A Discotheque, a Showtime and a Baby Show were some of the highlights, though the Showtime, probably because of inadequate preparations, was not so successful.

The floating beer house in the Varsity lake was one of the principal attractions of the Carnival. The initial idea was to have pontoons as floats for the beer house. Because of the Bersatu Padu going on at the moment, the army could not lend their pontoons and oil drums were used instead. A total of about 250 forty gallons drums were obtained from Shell, Mobil and Esso, and some were supplied by Guinness itself.



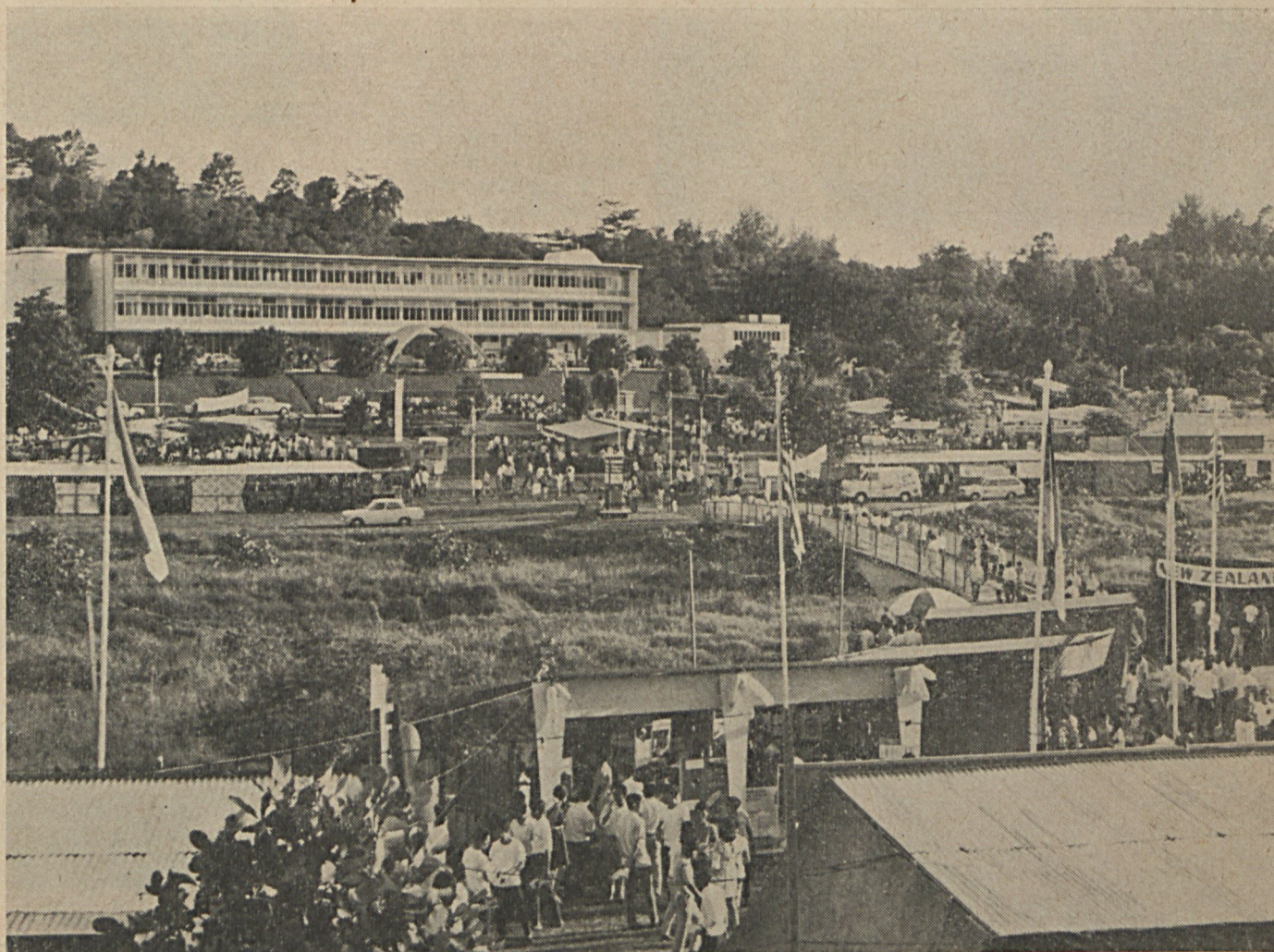
**The Hon'ble Asst. Minister of Commerce and Industry, Inche Taib bin Mahmud declaring the Pesta Ria open.**

The Beer House, with a capacity of 200 people at a safety factor of 2, reminded one of the floating city of Venice and life on the Menam Chao Phraya.

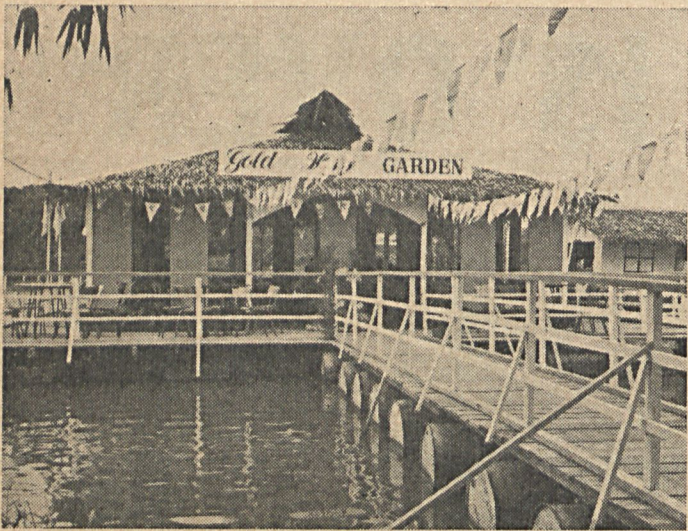
The account for the Carnival is not finalised as yet. A net profit of between \$12,000 and \$15,000 is expected. Despite the heavy organisational expenses which amounted to more than \$25,000. Half of this amount was incurred in food and drinks and a certain percentage of the income from these stalls had to be credited to their owners. Other expenses included those involved in the construction of the Stalls and lighting. The Beer House

platform cost approximately \$1,000.

In spite of the fact that the Organising Committee were all students and hence had lectures to attend and assignments to do, it was applaudable that they managed to put up such a good show. On the sacrifice they made and the mental and physical strain they experienced depended the success of the Welfare Carnival.



**A panoramic view of the Carnival grounds.**



Now taste a real beer—  
at the Floating Beer  
House.

Wonder what is inside?  
Let's have a look—a scene  
at the USA stall at the  
International Arena.



Mummy! Mummy! look  
what have I got—the  
Toddlers' Race.

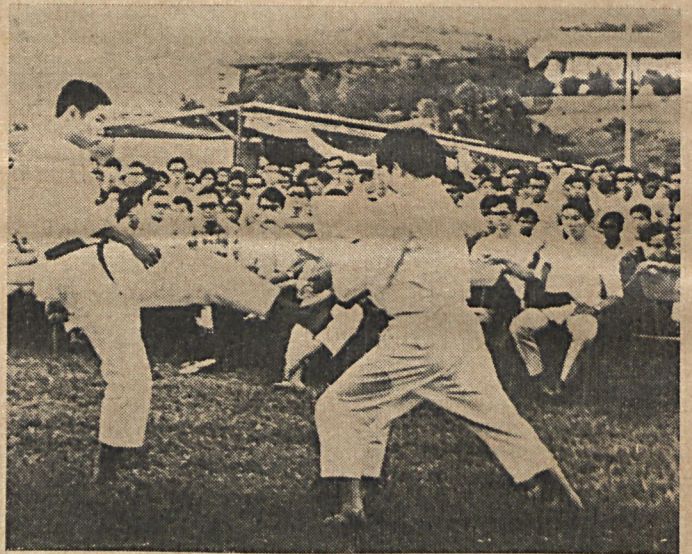


How not to buy more from this girl — coupon  
sales at the Carnival grounds.

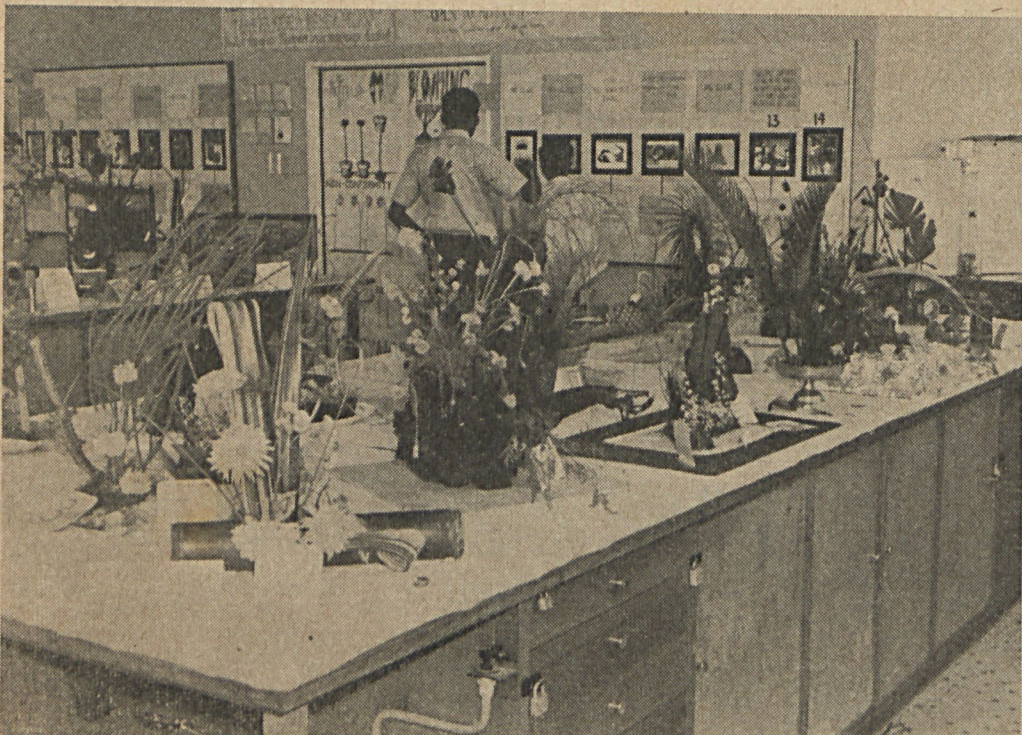


Beauties in captivity? No.  
they are horses — racing  
1st R. C. stall.

Flowers, flowers every-  
where, but not a flower to  
pluck—the Exhibition at  
the Agriculture Faculty.



Hey! you there. Watch it! Someone is bound to get  
hurt—Chinese Art of Self-Defence.



Come on Baby, Let's do the Go-Go Shake—Chan Ming  
Lye at the mike at the Disco.

# letters

TO:  
The Editor

## COMPOSITION OF THE JOINT FACULTY COMMITTEE

# SAUDARA TAI TUNG IS TAKEN TO TASK AGAIN

Sir,

The comment (in Vol. 8 No. 4 May 1970) of Sdr. Tai Tung on my views (Vol. 8 No. 2 Nov./Dec. 1969) regarding his letter (Vol. 7, No. 5 Aug./Sept. 1969), has brought forth not only rabid distortion of my views but more 'romanticisms' and hallucinations of the 'evils' of British neo-colonialist stranglehold of our economy and 'rape of Vietnam by American imperialists and their lackeys'.

Sdr. Tai Tung's comments which smack of naivety and gullibility of Hanoi and Peking propaganda makes him derive a malicious joy in the art of tongue twisting and truth distorting. I really marvel at the spectacle of the rabid hysterical outbursts and blind adoption of anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist stance and posture (Sdr. Tai Tung seems to use the obsolete tools of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism which were useful during the pre-independence era, in a heterogeneous political culture such as Malaysia, of Sdr. Tai Tung and his skill at imitable distortion (of self-styled doctrinaire Socialist) in order to create webs of doubt and confusion among the students.

Sdr. Tai Tung deliberately puts words in my mouths when he says that I denied that the British 'divide and rule' policy had driven a wedge between the races in our country. What I said in my letter was I quote '.... Sdr. Tai Tung tries to make the foreigners as the scapegoat and 'whipping boy' of the present troubles in our country. He blames the 'divide and rule' policy of the British colonial rulers as well as the control of our economic and political destiny by the Western imperialist power like Britain. He contends that so long as the latter remains 'no great change is foreseeable in the near and distant futures and the cancers of our society will remain unchecked.' What I stressed and now I reiterate and I quote 'Regarding the so-called 'divide and rule' policy of the British, it is a fait accompli'.

In other words it is no use dissipating one's energy by indulging in tub rattling and chest thumping tirade of British 'divide and rule' policy because it is a fait accompli and it is left to all Malaysians to solve our present complex problems. But Sdr. Tai Tung subservient to Hanoi and Peking propaganda thinks otherwise. He feels that by indulging in prattle and clap trap talk about neo-colonialism in Malaysia he can deflect the students' minds from the realities of the situation prevailing in this country.

I feel that sensitive and controversial issues like the interpretation of Article 153 of the Constitution, language, education, culture, integration or assimilation, political equality all tend to supersede and overshadow the problems of economic equality. In short one has to consider not only the problems of economic equality but also other sensitive political issues. To Sdr. Tai Tung the political problems are irrelevant because according to his diagnosis of the ills and problems in our society all will be well if economic

equality is achieved by doctrinaire or Scientific Socialism of the Hanoi, Peking or Russian type or a mixture of all these. Definitely he is not referring to the Socialism practised by the Labour Party of Great Britain, India or West Germany. Even if the latter is adopted it must be related to the heterogeneous political culture of our society. Thus, instead of a shortsighted one-pronged attack, I had hinted on a multi-pronged approach to the political, economic and social problems of our country.

But Sdr. Tai Tung harps on the same tone when he sums up his panacea for the ills when he asks '.... who is responsible for its implantation and exacerbation.' Regarding implantation I had already stressed that it is a fait accompli. It is only after political independence when the political system is left on its own, which involves interest articulation, aggregation, communication, rule-making, rule application, rule adjudication, political socialization, socio-economic development that complex problems arise in a heterogeneous political culture and consequently make the regulation of plural democracy difficult. All these involve changes in peoples' perceptions and behaviour which have an important bearing in attainment of Malaysian nationhood.

Regarding 'exacerbation', Sdr. Tai Tung grandiloquently raves, rants and rages at the 'British neo-colonialist stronghold of our economy and the consequent increasing abject poverty....' While out of political expedience he fails to mention about local capitalists (which unfortunately runs on ethnic lines). In addition he has also failed to mention the presence of local form of economic nationalism (not against Britain and Western capitalists) among certain sections of our society.

States although politically independent are in the universal stage interdependent.

Being a developing country we welcome aid and capital from matter what their political ideology are wish us well, there is no reason why we should not reciprocate.

Even African leaders (who had legitimate and valid reasons for being anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist during the pre-independence era than Sdr. Tai Tung and his comrades who think they could exploit this sentiments are present and relate than to any problems domestic or international, what may) manning their states under the various rubrics of 'African Socialism' are still emulating their colonial predecessors in certain aspects. Let Sdr. Tai Tung know that wholesale collectivization and nationalization per se are not the essential pre-requisites for Socialism. Unfortunately Sdr. Tai Tung refers to a different type. Let Sdr. Tai Tung and his cronies know that states do not live by negation alone—in the sense that it would spell disaster for our nation domestically and internationally (foreign policy would be jeopardised) if it sought to define its 'personality' and line of survival simply as the antithesis of everything British, American or White. The fate of some Asian and African countries among which was Indonesia prior to the Sept. 30 1965 abortive coup doesn't seem to provide a lesson to Sdr. Tai Tung and his comrades.

Sdr. Tai Tung under the false garb of a Malaysian nationalist and 'saviour of the peasantry' unashamedly makes use of the rhetoric and political theory of Chinese and Russian methods to our environment. What more, Sdr. Tai Tung takes the role of an 'omniscient accountant' by drawing up a 'balance sheet' showing that the British only have drained the profits and wealth of our country.

Sdr. Tai Tung's line of confused and muddled thinking is also reflected in the naivety and fluidity of his arguments with regard to the Vietnam War. In my letter I had questioned the stance adopted by UMSU and PKPM with regard to the Vietnam War and the timing of the exhibition.

Saudara,

This is a recommendation regarding the composition of the Joint Faculty Committee for the Faculty of Economics & Administration.

The sub-committee set up by UMSU to study the JFC problem, has come up with a proposal for FEA regarding the number of student representatives viz. two members from University of Malaya Economics Society Executive Committee & three members elected directly from the student body. Our constructive proposal is as follows:—

Two members from UMES Executive Committee and seven members elected directly from each of the 7 Divisions. The two UMES Ex-Co members will represent the Faculty Society as well as the Arts students reading Economics and the First Year students.

The Divisional representatives are needed to cater for the specific and specialised interests of the Divisions. It is without doubt the Divisional representative will know more about the detailed problems and matters of his own than another representative.

Moreover, if there are only three elected members, small Divisions like Statistics and Rural Development will never be able to muster enough votes to send a single representative into JFC. Having 7 representative will ensure that minority interests will be taken care of.

Besides the above suggestion, we demand to know why the JFC has still not being set up yet. We call upon UMSU to speed up implementation of the JFC.

Y. W. LEONG  
N. J. SINGAM  
SYED AMIN

S. K. NATHAN

## Catalogues, Computers' and Little Red Riding Hood.

Sir:

I have always been under the impression that cataloguing of books is to facilitate easy location by logical procedures, but it had to take the library of the highest institute of learning in the country to correct my serious misconception.

When a person is interested in a subject, he need not know the names of books on the subject. But

I really wonder how he is going to be helped in the University Library when 'Elements of Programming the IBM 1130' is referenced by the word 'Element'; System 360 Programming by the key word 'System'; 'Electronic Computers' by 'Electronics' and 'Introduction to Digital Electronic Computers' by 'Introduction'. Worse still, 'Indian Farming' is classified under the brilliant key word 'Indian'.

When the library staff read this letter they naturally would deny—but only until they come across 'Little Red Riding Hood', which, by University of Malaya standards, would be under 'Little'. Then they would sit up—and change the catalogue card. Then the book would come under 'Red'.

Yours faithfully,

TOH KIM CHYE

# Entertainment

Edited by  
**HEAH BENG IM**

## The Theatre in the University....

### The Georgian State Dance

They come from the State of Georgia, a place we know so little about except that it is one of many provinces making up that huge country, the U.S.S.R.

But the rich heritage of Russian Culture is not lost although politics places different emphasis on the image of Russia. The Georgian State Dance Company undertook the task of showing the other side of Russia.

In a nearly-packed Dewan Tengku Chancellor, the local audience and the Varsity crowd was treated to a vigorous but entertaining show of Georgian Folk Dances.

Ranging from graceful court dances by the ladies to vigorous comic ones, the troupe kept the audience in awe throughout the two hour performance.

Much skill was portrayed by the male dancers where precision was a crucial requirement. Most impressive, perhaps was the sword throwing and fencing acts where any error in timing would be disastrous.

Although the ladies were graceful and artistic in their movements it was the men who showed tremendous skill.

An outstanding characteristic of this troupe or this kind of Folk Dancing was the emphasis placed on the male dancers. Inevit-

ably the male formed the majority of the members of the troupe and dominated the leading dances.

A wide range of folk dances was presented — courtly, festival, wedding, hunting, soldier's and comic dances of the peasants. Sharp contrast was seen between the nobleness of the court dance and the slap stick nature of the comic dances.

Although entertaining, many of the audience were not prepared for this kind of show and felt rather cheated, especially at the stiff rate of admission.

### The Disappearance

Inspired by the public morbidity regarding the disappearance of an American who is supposed to be a silk-king of Bangkok, Lee Joo For genisised **The Disappearance**. His is purely an imaginative exploration to the question "why did he disappear?" The solution he gives may be a probable clue to that overwhelming question but no definite conclusion is reached and the play ends with a question mark.

His hero, Joe Thomasan was kidnapped either voluntarily or involuntarily by the monolithic Songha, a mysterious figure who has built for himself a solitary "kingdom" in the heart of the jungle of the Thai-Malaysian Border. Songha's only purpose was to get back his daughter

Boonsom who was placed under the care of Joe Thomasan. Being brought up in America, she represents a young woman caught between the demands of the East and West.

A reluctant Boonsom was brought back but refused to recognised Songha as her true father. It was not until Songha died (in his sleep at the end of the play) still very much a desolated man, did she see him as a humane person.

By then, her Thai heritage was so deeply in her, that she refused to return to America. And together with the Secret agent (whom she learned to love) and her foster father, Joe Thomasan, decided to remain in the little kingdom of which they are a part.

"This play is manufactured to think, but mostly to entertain" said Joo For. It is certainly entertaining, with the comical manager, Nachit, and Thai dances and culture.

However, the play does not involved much thinking other than the question as to the nature of Joe's disappearance and why should he chose to remain when he finally gets the chance to return to Bangkok. This strongly hints that Joe had allowed himself to be kidnapped for his own reasons and finally did find for himself a kind of life as a "king" more congenial than being the silk-king in Bangkok.

## WHAT'S ON AND WHEN

July 12 - 15 (one of the days)	— Indonesian Cultural Show Dewan Tunku Chancellor
July 21 or 22	— Russian Sluck (Ballet) Dewan Tunku Chancellor
July 25 - 30	— Festival of Drama by Malaysian Drama Group Experimental Theatre.

This play is meant for entertainment and enjoyment. And one gets the impression that Joo For is enjoying himself a bit too much in the first half of the play. The reasons as to why and how Joe disappeared was laboured over in five long scenes, while he hurries through the ending. The first part can afford to

be drastically trimmed.

As it stands, the audiences gives a sigh of relief at the speed the final scenes went through. This swift-ness leaves the audience a certain emptiness and uncertainty and upsets the metabological set-up already tuned to long, dragging scenes.



The vigorous dance of The Georgians

## A man called

# LEE JOO FOR

**HE IS THE MAN** everyone talks about today in the more sophisticated vicinity of Malaysia. You may know him as an artist, playwright dramatist, actor, producer, director, friend, enemy, colleague, and what have you. Indeed, he is a bit of all. Incredible! A jack of all trades or a master of all? See him as a man—in love with life and himself.

**Egoism is his hallmark. An individualist, he believes in himself and the creative potentiality that has been bestowed upon him.**

He holds dear to the few indestructible truths which say that "to be alive and generous one must be selfish and talk to oneself, look inside oneself and do things that are humanly fresh and newsmelling everyday and forget about wanting to belong to wheel or leopard societies or ingroups who want you to act like everybody acts and talk with everybody's mouth and even belch with the same prescribed etiquette or you are dead." He believes in beauty of truth and the truth of beauty and of love

and things that purify the consciousness of men and remove the violence of women.

With all these ideals before him, Lee Joo For faces life as a man faces the storm in an open sea. He is determined to let his ingenuity, sensuality and creativity lead him to the ultimate goal.

The metaphysical and mysterious intrigues him and his walk is centered around this theme. It is a step towards self realisation in an attempt to discover his own soul, and he does this by a spontaneous



Joo For

expression of his feelings. And what better way than through Art?

Born in Penang, in 1929, Joo For started his artistic career by dribbling original cartoon scripts for friends (during classes and charging them five cents a piece) at the age of five. In his senior school days, he earned money by doing illustrations for magazines.

He met influential local artists like Lim Gim Boon and Tay Hooi Keat who introduced him to Picasso and Van Gogh.

In 1957 his potentiality was recognised and this earned him a one-year scholarship to the Brighton College of Art in England. After which he received two further Art scholarship.

He gave one-man exhibitions in Penang, Kuala Lumpur and London and participated in several International Exhibitions, featured on Television Malaysia and commissioned to paint royal portraits as well as that of top politicians.

In 1965 he was assigned to the Specialist Teachers Training Institute, Kuala Lumpur as lecturer where he gave a series of lectures on Byzantium Art.

His visit to Venice to see the mosaics of St. Mark's convinced him that the East and West do meet, and this results in a one-man exhibition in Kuala Lumpur (1966) entitled *Orientalbyzantine*.

But his artistic career did not end on this aspect, he became interested in the theatre and started writing plays. He started his career as playwright and dramatist in England while undergoing training in Art in

the Royal College of Art from 1962 to 1964.

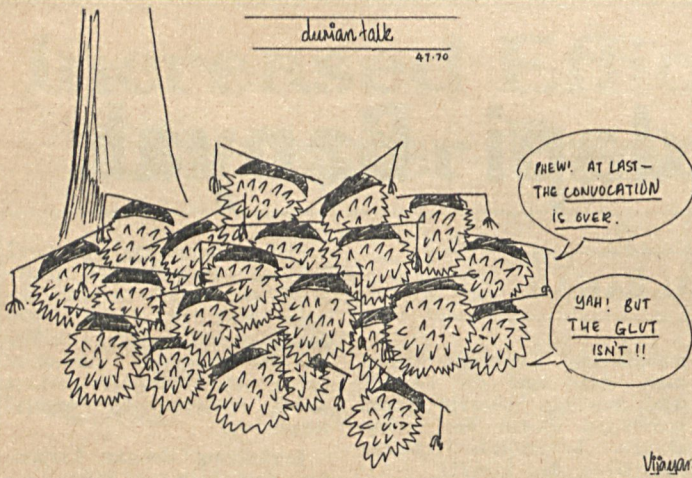
Playwriting has been his favourite past-time and he is influenced by modern writers like Harold Pinter, Arnold Weesker and Aniouh.

His works portrays mysticism and explaining his philosophy: Joo For says "Life operates beneath the surface and not on the surface. People in ordinary life put on pretensions and 'airs'. The real self is beneath the ordinary circumstances."

Joo For sees his plays as experimentation — with his ideas as well as the response of his audience. All his plays ends on a question mark because he wants people to imagine and think.

Perhaps the most successful of For's play in the *Son of Zen*. American playwright and producer James Hatch called it "an Asian play from an Asian point of view which gives an axe to all the old nonsenses." Besides Kuala Lumpur this play was produced by Hatch in New York in 1968. But this was not a financial success in the sense that it did not reach Broadway.

(cont. on Page 16)



## SERUAN NAIB-CHANCELOR

(Dari M. S. 1)

boleh di-lihat dari beberapa segi dan boleh di-fikirkan dengan sikap yang agak lebeh objektif jika di-bandingkan dengan chara fikiran orang umum.

Dari itu tugas pertama saudara ada-lah menyemai dan menguatkan perpaduan masyarakat di-mana2 saudara akan pergi sa-telah meninggalkan kampus ini. Gunakanlah pengalaman sa-chara langsung serta pengetahuan saudara untuk apa2 tugas itu.

Masaalah yang kedua telah saya beri istilah "Pembahagian". Memang benar tiada masyarakat atau negara di-mana pembahagian pendapatan atau pembahagian harta atau kekayaan terbahagi betul2 sama rata atau sa-chara pesertaraan mutlak. Banyak negara termasuk Malaysia sekarang menchari konsep baharu tentang pembahagian yang tidak menunjukkan jurang atau lompong yang besar di-antara orang yang ada lebeh atau mendapat lebeh dan orang yang ada sedikit atau mempunyai sedikit. Sudah tentu di-mana2 pun ada orang yang berpendapatan lebeh dan ada orang yang berpendapatan kurang. Akan tetapi sa-telah peristiwa 13 Mei itu, maka apa yang ada di-fikirkan-nya hanya gubahan teori sahaja sudah menjadi jelas bahawa pembahagian yang telah wujud di-Malaysia akibat keadaan ekonomi pada sa-tengah abad yang lalu ada-lah terlalu tidak setara. Khas-nya jika di-bandingkan pendapatan kaum petani, orang desa yang kebanyakan-nya terdiri dari bangsa Melayu dan juga yang menjadi sa-bahagian besar dari kumpulan orang Melayu yang bergiat di-lapangan ekonomi, maka jelaslah mereka ada di-dalam keadaan kemiskinan yang sangat nyata.

Oleh sebab kemiskinan, mereka terpaksa mengatasi kesukaran2 yang luar biasa jika di-bandingkan dengan orang yang berasal dari kawasan bandar atau kota. Kami di-kampus harus menchari jalan mengatasi masalah itu dengan sa-daya upaya. Saudara yang akan menjadi pentadbir, pengurus, doktor atau guru atau ahli sains dan lain2, eloklah menentukan sa-kurang2-nya dua sikap tentang masalah kemiskinan desa itu. Yang pertama saudara tidak patut lupakan ini sa-bagai masalah nasional yang berprioriti tinggi. Yang kedua saudara harus menchari jalan menyelesaikan masalah kemiskinan desa itu dengan tenaga dan otak saudara sendiri.

Saya harap saudara tidak rasa tersinggong jikalau saya ingatkan bahawa gaji di-antara \$500 dan \$1,000 sa-bulan yang mungkin saudara boleh terima mulai sekarang, ada-lah 10 atau 5 kali ganda pendapatan pukul rata kaum tani biasa. Jika di-bandingkan dengan negara yang sudah maju, ini ada-lah

satu jurang yang lompong atau keadaan ta setara di-dalam pembahagian dan yang eloklah di-hilangkan dari masyarakat kita.

Masaalah yang ketiga ia-lah Pembangunan. Pada zaman moden ini semua rakyat mesti berusaha sa-daya untuk mencapai kadar pembangunan ekonomi, suatu unsur yang tidak boleh di-tinggalkan ia-lah tenaga otak yang bermutu tinggi dan keahlian di-dalam beberapa sains dan teknologi.

Di-Universiti-lah tenaga biasa boleh di-ajar, di-latih, diasah dan di-berikan semangat supaya ia menjadi tenaga yang bermutu dan ia menjadi sa-saorang itu "ahli" di-dalam sa-suatu lapangan.

Tenaga bermutu ada-lah alat yang paling penting bagi pembangunan negara. Jikalau tenaga itu tidak ada atau kurang bilangan-nya atau kurang mutu-nya, maka pembangunan pun susah hendak di-lakukan. Dari itu saudara ada-lah merupakan satu harta atau kekayaan negara yang paling penting. Saya harap saudara akan menggunakan keahlian dan kepandaian saudara di-mana2 tempat yang saudara boleh membuat sumbangan yang paling berkesan. Saya harap juga negara, termasuk pentadbiran umum serta shariat2 persendirian akan menggunakan keahlian dan kepandaian saudara dengan bijak-sana dan chara yang mengakui keahlian sa-suatu siswazah itu.

Atas kejayaan saudara menchari kelulusan di-dalam peperiksaan akhir, saya ucapkan sa-tinggi2 tahniah. Saya sedar bahawa di-antara beratus ribu orang, saudara ia-lah orang yang telah berjaya pada hari ini. Saya tahu tiap2 sa-orang saudara siswazah merupakan sa-orang daripada lebeh 100 rakan2 saudara di-sekolah rendah tahun pertama 17 atau 18 tahun dahulu. Di-antara pemuda-pemudi Malaysia, saudara ada-lah dari golongan bertuah, seperti orang yang telah menang tiket loteri. Untuk pelajaran tiap2 sa-orang dari saudara, negara telah membantu \$20,000 hingga lebeh dari \$100,000 (seperti untuk para doktor) bagi menyediakan persekolahan dan Universiti.

Sekarang sampai-lah masa saudara keluar dari pintu kampus pada sa'at gilang gemilang ini dan bertugas sa-bagai rakyat yang bertanggung-jawab yang akan membantu negara menyelesaikan 3P itu.

Negara tentu tidak lupakan perkhidmatan saudara. Saya berdoa sa-muga2 saudara tidak lupakan kepentingan negara.

**Ucapan Naib-Chancellor dalam istiadat penyampaian ijazah pada 20hb. Jun, 1970 di-Dewan Tunku Chanselor, Universiti Malaya.**

# GRADUAND'S DAY

KRISHNAMOORTHY

**S**TUDENTS fondly cherish the day — the day of honour when they will be convoked and conferred with their degree, earned after years of toil. Many have passed through this university, but to them all that great day of honour is a once-in-a-life-time experience.

This year's Convocation was held over 2 days at the Dewan Tunku Chanselor. The Convocation began on the morning of June 20, 1970. A few hours before the formal ceremony started it rained—a good omen for the 1,977 graduands. But it cleared up by 9.30 when the Pro-Chanselor began the somewhat tedious task of conferring 937 graduands from the Faculties of Economics, Engineering, Science, Agriculture and Medicine with their degrees on that Saturday morning. A similar ceremony was held on Sunday with equal pomp and splendour for the graduands of the Faculty of Arts—1,040 in all. Due to varying reasons, about 200 graduands were conferred in absentia.

Before the graduands entered the hall on both the days, the entire Dewan Tunku Chanselor was packed to maximum capacity with anxious and excited parents who had come all the way from all parts of Malaysia to witness the great day for their children. Husbands and wives, had taken time of their normal routine to be their best on this day of honour.

The ceremony over, all seemed to be in a mood to recall their unforgettable years in the campus. All the graduands spoken to were, unison in agreement that their stay in the Campus was "enjoyable", "exciting" and the "best part of life". The majority felt that Varsity life was a special experience in itself. Even at a moment of joy, they had not forgotten the times of frustration — particularly just before the annual examinations when life appeared to be a "rat-race".

Despite these frustrations, it was sad to leave the Campus, Saudara K.K. Tan an Economics Graduate commented Menaka Hariharan complained that Medical students were "left out" of the main stream of campus life. Saudari Savithri, a Science graduate left that her faculty was "left out". Both said that activity was only in the Arts Faculty.

One of the proudest fathers at the Ceremony was the Vice-Chancellor himself. His daughter, Sdri. Zeti Akhtar Aziz graduated with a Second Class (Upper) in the Bachelor of Economics degree. Sdri. Zeti told MN that she wants to do research and be an academician. Now a tutor in the FEA, she hopes to leave the uni-

versity to pursue her ambition. Asked about her father's call to graduates to serve in the rural areas she said, "The University is here". Sdri. Zeti agreed that her status as the V.C.'s daughter restricted her movement in the Campus.

Sdr. Arunchalam, with First Class Honours in Arts had no special formula to offer as a key to a student's success. He is now a TV producer in Singapore. When cornered, Sdr. Harbhajan Singh, (first class in Engineering) said hard work has his formula. To those who hope to be engineers, his advice was that they must have the 'ability to work on their own'.

The graduates described their day in many ways. But it appeared that the parents and their loved ones were happier than the students. Dr. (Miss) Ma Suat Lay's mother, who had travelled all the way from Kuala Trengganu to see her doctor daughter's convocation said "I am extremely happy about my daughter's success." Sdr. Zohba Umar, a Economics graduate and now Assistant District Officer in Pontian, whose rubber-tapper father and mother had journeyed from Batu Pahat for their eldest son's great day recalled the days of difficulty when they had to bring up nine children. But now that their sacrifices had paid off, no words could describe the joy of this elderly couple.

It has been said that behind the success of every man is a woman. Sdr. Kandasamy, a teacher in Kuala Kubu Bharu who graduated with a 2nd class upper degree in arts had a word of praise for his wife, who, according to him, gave

private tuition to finance him through the varsity. The scholarship he received was not enough. He had to be a part time lecturer at the DTC and in Tanjong Malim to pay his way through. Mrs. Kandasamy was naturally proud and happy about her husband's success.

Another graduand, Sdr. Md. Din Yusop had no difficulty in playing the dual role of student and husband. He said he found his wife very helpful during those years at the Varsity.

If a woman could be behind a man's success, then the reverse of it is also possible. Sdri. Rafidah bt. Abdul Aziz, a lecturer in the FEA and the only one to be conferred with the Master of Economics degree was "very happy". Hoping to remain in the Varsity she intends to sign for her Ph.D. Her husband was equally happy about his wife's performance. Sdri. Sharifah Mahani's husband was in an exceedingly jovial mood when interviewed. Perhaps we can under his joy. Sharifah is now doing her Diploma in Education. Mrs. Cynthia Anthony, an English graduate said she never encountered any difficulty in her varied roles as mother, wife and student. After many years of teaching, she came to the varsity because "I always wanted to come here" and is now teaching at the Bukit Bintang Girls Secondary School in Kuala Lumpur.

When asked on how working life compared with the routine of lectures and tutorials, Sdri. Tan Gee Sooi felt it was all together different. Of his engineering degree he said that it gave one an advantage in promotion only. Tan is now working at the Federal Flour Mill.

Our veteran student politician were also around. Sdr. Ahmad Adam felt that students were politically orientated while Sdr. Choong Lai Huat said there was a lack of political activity in the Campus. Sdr. Choong Lai Huat felt very strongly that students must be allowed to participate at all stages of the decision-making process up to Council level.

Thus this great day closed an eventful chapter in their lives, and opened a new one. We would all take this opportunity to wish them the very best in their future undertakings, "Selamat berpisah" and possibly "Selamat berjumpa lagi".



Graduands in all their pomp and splendour, with relatives and friends waiting outside the Dewan Tunku Chanselor.

**Perspektif Mahasiswa: Siri—1**

# Pemimpin Siswa Hadapi Banyak Chabaran

oleh

MOHAMMED ABU BAKAR

**A**KHIR2 ini masyarakat kampus telah sekali lagi diserangi oleh wabak pilehan raya dan meshuarat agong, yang mana di-iringi oleh pelbagai jenis kempen dan perang poster.

Sudah tentu ramai sekali muka2 baharu yang di-pilih dan di-lantek menjadi pemimpin2 dalam berbagai persatuan dan organisasi penuntut.

Bagi mereka2 yang sudah agak masak dengan pekerjaan2 di-persatuan, khusus sekali yang terdapat di-Universiti, tugas2 dan tanggung-jawab yang akan di-hadapi mungkin tidak mengerunkan sekali. Tetapi bagi setengah siswa hal itu adalah satu chabaran besar—satu tugas yang wajib mereka bereskan di-tengah2 kesibokkan menghadiri kuliah dan tutorial, menulis essei dan mengadakan diskusi. Apatah lagi kalau mereka2 itu berada di-tahun akhir.

Sabener-nya, memimpin pertubohan2 siswa bukanlah tugas yang ringan, kerana ahli2 yang di-pimpin adalah terdiri dari individu2 yang articulate, keritikal dan mempunyai kebolehan2 tertentu. Dari situ tidak hairanlah kalau kita dapati ramai pemimpin2 siswa yang pernah di-chapkan sabagai "fraud", "snake", "fascist" dan pelbagai deskripsi lain lagi yang sukar terdapat di-dalam kamus. Walau bagaimanapun ada juga terdapat dikalangan mereka yang berjaya menjadi "hero" dan ini kuat berpuncha dari kebolehan mereka untuk memuaskan kahendak2 ramai.

Dalam temuga saya dengan beberapa orang pemimpin dan bekas pemimpin siswa nyata-lah chabaran yang wajib di-hadapi oleh mereka adalah besar sekali, apatah lagi bagi mereka2 yang memegang portfolio2 penting seperti President—Yang di-Pertua dan Setiausaha. Kadang2 mereka berada didalam keadaan terhimpit sekali akibat dari tekanan masa, masalah pelajaran, kegagalan memuaskan kehendak2 ahli dan pehak2 yang berkuasa yang tidak menunjukkan kerjasama.

Sechaca kasar-nya saya dapati pemimpin2 pelajar terpaksa berhadapan dengan chabaran2 dari beberapa penjur; masalah kerjasama dari ahli, masalah kerjasama dari pehak kerajaan masalah kerjasama dari pehak universiti dan dari orang ramai termasuk akhbar (press). Sekalipun begitu ini tidaklah bermaana degree atau nature masalah yang dihadapi adalah sama untuk semua pemimpin siswa, kerana itu kuat sekali bergantung kepada jenis2 persatuan yang dipimpin dan matlamat2 yang ingin di-tuju.

Bagi saudara Justin Chang, bekas President PKPM, "students" kurang menimbulkan masalah dalam perjuangan menuju satu chita2. Tetapi, mengikut beliau, satu2 issue yang di-perjuangkan pasti terlebih dari di-fahami oleh mereka, kerana kalau tidak kepentingan-nya akan gagal di-perlihatkan. Dan ini adalah satu masalah. Justin Chang memberi contoh bagaimana sukar-nya perjuangan untuk "representation in the various university decision-making bodies" dan itu berpuncha dari kegagalan untuk menyedarkan hakikat sabener kepada ahli2. Ini menimbulkan "apathy".

Menyentuh tentang Deans' Committee Justin Chang merasa kechewa sekali kerana "representation" disana hanya setakat "representation" sahaja, sedangkan mahasiswa tidak mempunyai kuasa mengundi. Beliau membidas golongan2 tertentu yang sanggup berbuat demikian demi untuk menjaga kepentingan diri semata2.

Masalah "press" juga sungoh2 di-rasai oleh beliau sebagai seorang pemimpin siswa. Sikap diskriminasi yang ditunjukkan oleh pehak akhbar telah menghalang komunikasi dan persefahaman antara siswa dan orang ramai. Hanya berita2 yang tidak berlawanan dengan hasrat kerajaan sahaja yang dipamerkan dengan sechaca besaran2.

Syed Hamid Ali, bekas President dan Setiausaha Umum UMSU, juga terpaksa berhadapan dengan masalah dan chabaran yang hampir sama. Tentang kerjasama dari mahasiswa2 beliau dapati hanya issue2 tertentu sahaja yang berjaya mendapat sokongan yang spontaneous. Beliau memberi contoh "Pesta Ria" dimana mahasiswa dan orang ramai telah memberi kerjasama yang besar. Tetapi apabila tiba kepada issue2 yang keritikal sambutan tidak-lah begitu lagi, kerana "mereka tidak mahu terchebor sama". "It is very hard to get people to agree on every thing" tambah-nya lagi.

Tentang pehak berkuasa Universiti Syed Hamid merasa hampa kerana sistem itu sendiri tidak mengalakkan siswa untuk bekerjasama dalam soal decision-making. Pengitirafan pertubohan2 siswa maseh tidak mencukupi. Seterus-nya, beliau menyebut tentang "Board of Students' Welfare" yang hanya mendengar grievances dari penuntut tetapi tidak memberi peluang untuk menentukan machinery pentadbiran. "Itu hanya satu lip-service, sedangkan segala2-nya di-tentukan oleh simpati orang2 atas" jelas beliau lagi.

Berpaling kepada masalah press dan orang ramai Syed Hamid telah memberi beberapa contoh tentang chabaran2 yang harus di-hadapi. Menaikkan "image" siswa sebagai manusia yang dapat berfikir wajib diberi perhatian. Peristiwa "mud-slinging" dan "panty raids" yang dilakukan oleh pelajar adalah mengotorkan image mahasiswa sendiri, dan ini adalah menyedehkan.

Dan seperti Justin Chang, Syed Hamid merasakan bahawa press mengechewakan mahasiswa sekali. Manifesto Pilehanraya yang dikeluarkan oleh mahasiswa dan dianggap

paling eventful telah diceritakan oleh akhbar dengan sedikit sekali.

Tetapi pada asas-nya Syed Hamid berpendapat bahawa perkara pokok yang dihadapi oleh pemimpin2 ialah bagaimana hendak melakukan sesuatu sebagaimana yang diimpikan. Kerana itu seringkali gagal dicapai akibat dari faktor2 luar. Walaubagaimanapun beliau mengatakan bahawa pengalaman bekerja dengan persatuan adalah banyak sekali didapati oleh-nya, dan "berpersatuan juga menolong-nya melarikan diri dari kontrek biasiswa".

Saudara Oon, Setiausaha Umum UMSU, mempunyai pandangan yang agak berlainan mengenai tindak tandok mahasiswa2. Bagi beliau masalah apathi adalah ketara sekali. Sechaca tegas, Oon menganggap bekas2 guru yang memasuki Universiti sebagai paling apathetic dan terlalu memikirkan soal pelajaran. Beliau tidak memberi sebab2 yang menimbulkan perkara itu.

Beliau selanjut-nya membidas badan2 awam dan kerajaan kerana gagal memberi kerjasama sapatut-nya kepada mahasiswa. "Beberapa projek mahasiswa telah gagal akibat dari tidak ada kerjasama dari badan2 awam", sambong-nya lagi.

Pihak kerajaan pula, kata Oon, mengikuti tindak tandok siswa dengan penoh churiga sekali, dan ini menyebabkan aktiviti2 siswa gagal mendapat sokongan. Manakala Oon dapati orang ramai pula hanya mahukan siswa2 belajar semata2, dan ini sudah tentu memberi atmosphere yang tidak mengalakkan. Beliau telah membidas sistem Universiti yang terlalu Examination-orientated.

President UMSU pula, A. K. Ching, memberi komentar yang agak berlainan mengenai apathi di-kampus. Kata-nya, "apathy among students here compares favourably with the cases in other universities". Mengikut-nya, adalah satu kebiasaan bahawa hanya 10% daripada mahasiswa yang selalu aktif dalam pergerakan persatuan. Dan seperti Oon juga beliau dapati hal itu berkaitan dengan sistem universiti sendiri yang lebih mementingkan paper works. Masalah paper qualification telah membantut chita2 mahasiswa untuk menjadi aktif dalam persatuan.

Berchakap tentang kerjasama dari kolej2, A. K. Ching dapati hal itu tidak merunsingkan. Walaubagaimanapun beliau merasakan ko-ordinasi yang lebih baik perlu di-pupok antara UMSU dan residential colleges.

Saorang lagi bekas pemimpin siswa yang telah memberi deskripsi tentang masalah2 pemimpin siswa ialah saudara Gurmit Singh, bekas Setiausaha Umum PKPM. Beliau, sebagaimana kebanyakan pemimpin2 siswa lain, menanggapi masalah apathi sebagai satu faktor besar yang

menghalang kemajuan persatuan. Atas soal ini Gurmit telah memberi beberapa sebab, antara-nya akibat dari kekurangan komunikasi antara mahasiswa dan UMSU.

Dari satu segi, menurut Gurmit, hal itu berpuncha dari "loss of confidence in the leadership", dan dalam hal ini para pemimpin sendiri yang sepatut-nya disalahkan. Kata-nya "sometimes leaders do not run the organisation efficiently; they make a mess out of it." Mereka tidak menunjukkan sikap yang jujur dan ini sechaca saikoloji membantut chita2 ahli untuk bekerjasama. Tetapi, sambong beliau lagi, anggapan bahawa pemimpin bekerja untuk membuat duit adalah bertentangan dengan kenyataan sekali.

Pada umum-nya perkara2 ini telah menyebabkan demokrasi gagal dari berjalan dengan baik di-kampus. Kadang2 masalah tidak cukup quorum untuk meshuarat agong telah menjadi perkara lazim, menyebabkan segala2 tergendala.

Berhubung dengan kerjasama dari kerajaan pula Gurmit merasa hampa sekali. "Any kind of unionism is disliked. Our relationship with the government is not an ideal one. The government as far as possible does not want to listen to us—it plays us down."

Akhir sekali beliau telah menyebut tentang pehak berkuasa Universiti, yang mana menurut beliau adalah overbureaucratic. Di-sana terlalu banyak red-tapism, kata-nya. Dan ini adalah satu perkara yang dikesalkan sekali, sedangkan tanpa pelajar Universiti tidak akan tertuboh.

## JAPAN'S UNIVERSITY LAW

(From Page 3)

After World War II, the American occupation broadened the system by insisting it be open to all Japanese, not just to those from the "right" background. The occupation also decreed that a certain amount of "general" study be included, so that even specialists would have a smattering of the humanities. Today, two-fifths of an average four-year university program consists of this "general education" — is often relegated to younger, less experienced instructors. Students are often frankly bored, claiming the program is less demanding than secondary school. Changes are slow in coming. Professors are appointed for life, instructors are never reexamined once appointed. Salaries are low. Research into new educational methods is weak.

Another major task ahead is the rejuvenation of the private universities in which three-quarters of Japan's university students are enrolled. The student-teacher ratio at private universities is 40-1, compared with 13-1 at state-run schools. Students pay an average of U.S. \$230 per year

for tuition at the private universities, but only \$30 at the state institutions.

All in all, considering its formidable industrial power, enormous annual GNP increases and miniscule defense expenditures, Japan spends an embarrassingly small amount on education.

Today even the country's silent student majority is acutely aware of these problems. How long they will choose to remain silent is a matter of conjecture. The Government may be correct in its continuing assertions that the unique temporary university law is necessary—and effective. No one in Japan seems to be amused anymore by the student radicals—their violence and lack of intellectual coherence have alienated virtually every segment of society. But in the final analysis, the law is a negative measure. It remains now for the Japanese Government to introduce positive educational reforms and programs if the nation's education is to keep pace with its amazing growth in other fields.

## MAHASISWA NEGARA

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**Bekas2 Guru Adalah Paling Apathetic**

— Setia Usaha Umum UMSU

**Board of Student Welfare Satu Lip-service**

— Syed Hamid Ali

# Increased Efficiency – Cheaper Products?

DEGREES	HONOURS				PASS	Total number of Honours	Total number of Graduates	Master Degrees	Doctorate of Philosophy
	1st Class	2nd Upper	2nd Lower	3rd Class					
Science	12	49	58	15	359	134	493	12	
Economics	2	29	117	–	81	148	229	1	
Engineering	9	19	22	–	21	50	71	3	
Agricultural Science	–	8	18	–	23	26	49	2	
Medicine							67		
Arts	4	86	376	–	233	466	699	20	
	with distinction		with credit						3
Diploma of Education	10		11		280		301	2	
Diploma in Public Admin							24		
					Total No. of Graduates	1933			

There are fears that a Honour Degree nowadays is becoming a "cheap" degree. This can be seen from the number of Honours and Pass degrees that are awarded this year.

Out of the 1608 degrees that are awarded (excluding Diplomas in Education and Public Administration, Masters and Doctorates), 824 or 50.57% are Honours.

The Faculty of Economics and Administration and the Faculty of Arts produce the greatest number of Honours, especially 2nd Class Lower.

The Faculty of Arts produces 20.9 times more 2nd times more 2nd Class Honours (Lower) than that of Agriculture, 17.0 times more than Engineering and 6.5 times more than of Science.

The FEA is not too bad although it is still way ahead of the other faculties.

No wonder one student commented "Getting a Honours Degree in these two Faculties is easier than getting a Pass Degree". It does have an element of truth in it.

With the increase in the number of graduates each year and taking the present rate of economic development, one begins to wonder whether the supply exceeds the demand.

This problem is further aggravated by the thousands of Malaysian students studying overseas and of course the opening up of new Universities in the country.

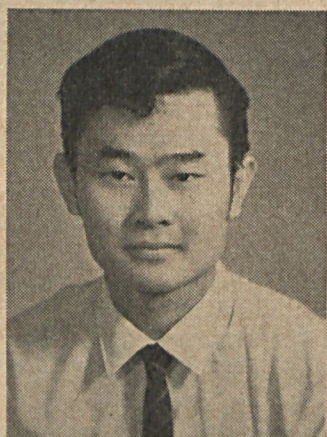
In time to come, the pass degree may be worth little more than the paper it is printed on.

## RUGGED TRAINING IN ISTANBUL

RANJIT SINGH

ON MONDAY, 29th June, Mr. Chan Chian Khiang, a graduate from the Faculty of Arts left for an AIESEC (International Association of Students in the Sciences of Economics and Commerce) traineeship in Turkey. He is the second student from the University of Malaya to go abroad for an AIESEC traineeship. The first was a female undergraduate, Miss Lim Seong Yew of the Faculty of Economics and Administration. She worked for a period of 2½ months in the International Department of the Shishedo Cosmetics Company in Tokyo.

Mr. Chan, who expects to be away for more than 3 months will carry out his traineeship in the Emniyet Sandidiggi Mud, a leading bank in Istanbul.



When interviewed, Mr. Chan who was understandably quite excited about the whole thing said, "I'll probably work in Istanbul for about 3 months. During that period, AIESEC—Turkey will also be organising tours to enable me to see the country. In addition to that, under AIESEC sponsorship, I am also entitled to reduced rates at the movie-houses and restaurants in Turkey for the period of my stay."

"After completing the traineeship in Istanbul, I will prob-

bably help me to get a job in England. In any case I hope to be back in Malaysia before the year is out."

When asked his views on the basis idea of the AIESEC traineeship, Mr. Chan said that it was simply marvellous. It enabled a person to go out into the world and work in an unfamiliar place under unfamiliar circumstances and this was the most rugged kind of practical training a potential graduate job-seeker could ask for.

"The only thing about the traineeship that hurts is that the trainee has to pay his own fare back and forth. But of course there does not seem to be any alternative to this as AIESEC arranges hundreds of traineeships each year and if it were to sponsor these in monetary terms it would amount a monumental sum."

"In so far as the traineeship in Turkey is concerned, I have an additional problem in that there is no Turkish Embassy in Kuala Lumpur. Therefore I have to stop over in Bangkok, where there is a Turkish Embassy and get my visa.

Under ordinary circumstances a stopover in Bangkok would be no hardship but for me time is very short as I have to be at work in Istanbul on 1st July. Anyway I'm keeping my fingers crossed.

The President of AIESEC-Malaysia 1969/70, Mr. Albert Wong who was also at Subang International Airport to see Mr. Chan off, said, "I can see that AIESEC-Malaysia is going to expand fast. The traineeship that Mr. Chan has obtained is just another step forward in AIESEC's ambitions programme."

"This year we hope that many more students will come forward in support of AIESEC and help to organise and expand its activities in Malaysia. Students interested in further information are always welcome to call at the Economics Society room in the FEA building."

## Joint Faculty Committee: STILL A PROMISE

LEONG YOKE WENG

LAST YEAR, it was promised that the Joint Faculty Committee would be set up in this new academic year 1970/71. The Vice-Chancellor has said it again in his welcome address to the Freshmen.

However more than half of the first term has passed and yet absolutely nothing materialised. This is the fault of the Administration just as much as of the students. UMSU should finalise the details with regard to each Faculty and set about appointing and electing the student representatives to each JFC.

The JFC (for those in the dark eg. First year students) is a consultative body whereby students can

meet the staff to discuss academic, social and welfare matters pertaining to the students.

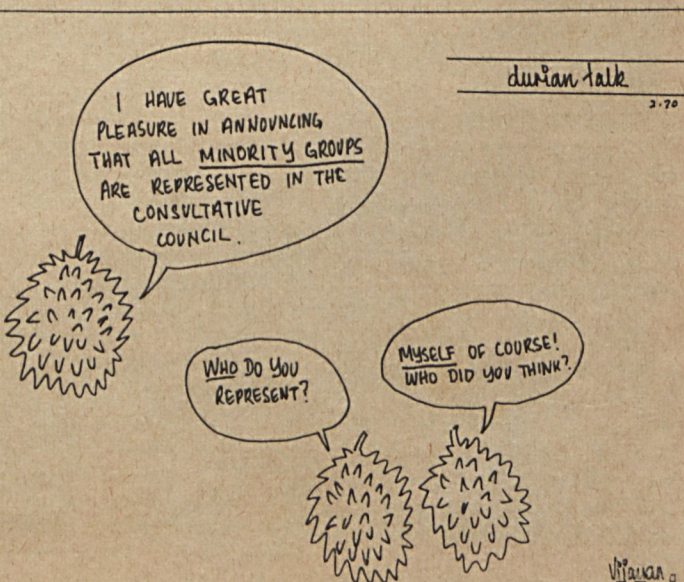
Besides the Board of Student Welfare, this will be the first major step for student representation in the University Administration. The JFC is only representation at the Faculty level. Students should fight for representation at all levels in the Varsity Administration.

Moreover it should be noted that this JFC is merely a consultative committee, and that students do not actually participate directly in the decision-making process.

The rationale for student representation is straight forward enough. Firstly, the academic administrative staff should not be making policies in isolation. It is only logical they consult students upon which their policies will affect. Of course, lectures should be allowed to award marks for examination scripts without interference. However, we ought to be told what the marking scheme is like and whether there is a sampling check of the lecturer's marking by another.

Secondly, consultation with students will help the staff make better decisions, correct anomalies and faults. Consultation means there is communication feed-back to the staff who will then have some ideas about the success of their policies besides knowing the students' problems and aspirations.

Thirdly, students are adults who can think and decide just as well as any other adults from the staff side, given adequate information.



# Penyair Kita

Edited by  
HEAH BENG IM

## I HAVE NO ONE

Tempo: Slow Rumba  
Key: C Intro: by SANI IBRAHIM

Sing:

I have no one No one to love me For I believe I'm not so loving When can I see Your ba-by face When can I get Your warm embrace eh eh eh eh eh eh heh heh heh I have no one No one to share My true true love Oh you don't care When you are near So near to me Please do whisper You love me dear eh eh eh eh heh heh heh heh I have no one No one to love me You are the one The one to be with To-get-ther Forever But re-mem-ber You will be mine To-get-ther For-e-ver But remem-ber You will be mine.

Song and lyrics by  
SANI IBRAHIM.

Sung by  
CHAN MING LYE.

## Sajak Untok Pak Long

Engkau memandang penoh takjub  
tanpa arti  
'gimana rumah2 tinggi terdiri—  
usah engkau bertanya pula  
mereka bangunkan dengan apa.

Ketika melawat di-bank  
sa-orang taukeh berperut gendut  
mengeluarkan note kapit beratus—  
usah engkau sampai terbelalak  
ia mendapat-nya dari peloh.

Dan engkau nanti pulang  
bangkit pagi bersama mentari  
buangkan gebar malas  
sentapkan tabir angan  
kelekkkan bekal  
dan pulang-mu petang.

Engkau perlukan sa-buah kapal laut  
engkau sendiri jadi kapitan  
engkau perlukan sa-puluh trektor  
engkau sendiri jadi mandur  
dan rumah-mu berlampu letrik  
buku2 anak penoh gerabak.

Iya, nanti engkau akan mengerti  
tanpa takjub termangu  
mata tanya terbelalak  
mereka membena-nya dari  
satu tapat konkerit  
sekarang engkau sediakan  
untok anak chuchu-mu.

Ghazalee A. R.

## Honolulu

Pink and white you lie  
Heavy in the morning light  
Crooning some silent melody  
Like dumb pixies unheard.  
Dew-laden, each blossom  
Flushes or pales in joyous pregnancy  
Each petal folds tenderly close  
some strange secret beauty.  
Your curling tendrils hold firm  
Some hedge or plant or free  
Or slumped on grass you brood,  
Droop-drugged, deeply dreaming  
Delightful dreams of other sights,  
Other sounds, other glories, unknown  
Of other worlds beyond.

I only see your beauty  
Untouched by mauling hands  
Your sleep undisturbed  
Wild on belukar or unkimmed hedge  
A rhythm unnoticed.

Mary Leong

## Last Night

Last night you came  
and said  
You have a problem.  
Perhaps we could solve it over a glass of beer?

We sat at the bar  
Staring at each other  
the beer between us.

You heard what people say?  
I mean, about us. I said.  
No.  
We are friends, of course  
We can't go more than that.  
But people,  
people think we are lovers

Does it worry you? You said.  
No.  
Good.  
Let's go to a movie tomorrow.

I. H.

## VARSIITY SONGSIME

The Mahasiswa Negara is venturing on to a new column—

### VARSIITY SONGTIME

Here we hope to print songs composed by many of our talented undergraduates. So, if you are a composer and/or write lyrics, MN welcomes your contribution.

The above song, contributed by Lisa Quah is composed and written by Sani Ibrahim. It has been sung by Chan Ming Lye and has been a top hit in 3rd Residential College.

## SEBUAH JAMBATAN

dalam arus sungai yang membahang ini  
kita perlukan sebuah jambatan emas  
buat menemukan dua tebing yang sumpik  
titian anakanak kampus  
dari daerah daerah yang berasingan.  
jambatan lama sudah runtuh  
dimamah api 13 mei  
demikian pijarnya terasa lagi  
puntung puntung maseh tersadai ditebingnya  
dan anakanak kampus dari berbagai wilayah  
sekarang kehilangan sebuah jambatan  
demikian wajah bersapa muka bersua  
dibibir manis dihati entah apa.  
jambatan kita sudah runtuh  
dan para jurutera tersadai dipinggirnya  
para saintis terpesuk didadanya  
tak berdaya bangunkan jambatan itu lagi  
sebab kita mau sebuah jambatan harmuni  
tiang dan gelegarnya daripada hati  
serta berlantainkan sebuah simpati  
yang hanya dapat dibangun  
oleh orang orang yang mengerti  
bahawa hidup ini  
bukan hanya untuk mati

Zam Ismail



One View of the Speakers Corner—A Candidate makes his stand

## CALL TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS

(From Page 1)

There were also the usual ideals of Academic Freedom ("Kebebasan Akademik") and student Representation ("Perwakilan Pelajar"). Inevitably, there was the rallying cry of Solidarity with and service to the Masses, or one candidate qualified it; the Poor Masses ("Rakyat Miskin").

As for "ABSOLUTE AUTONOMY", one shudders to think that such ultra-utopian fantasies still exist in this modern day and age. Autonomy is an ideal that has been sorely dented, as our experience of last year has shown,

and ensuring that there will not be further rude shocks to it would be a superhuman task. Absolute autonomy? — please go tell it to the mountains.

The candidate who carried the banner of "Racial Harmony and Unity" had his work cut out for him at the Speakers' Corner sessions, where much of the "discussion" centred round the National Language issue. Sadly, and not unexpectedly, there was the unmistakable tinge of racial sentiment and much emotion was expended on the issue. Not unexpectedly, too, there were repetitions of the

same performance: the issue was raised again and again, and repeatedly the same arguments and counter-arguments were propounded.

While recognising the importance of this particular national issue, as well as of others, and the necessity for frank and open discussion of these, it was disconcerting to note the alarmingly swift arousing of emotion and racial sentiment. If discussion cannot be mature and open-minded, cannot be free from prejudice and suspicion, then it is better not to hold such discussion. If University students cannot think clearly, cannot be influenced by prejudice and suspicion, then it is better to accept that we are still lacking in maturity and rationality, rather than to delude ourselves and further sully the already tainted reputation of students.

And if students cannot be rational and responsible, why talk of student Representation? And wherefore Student Unity, that mirage in the desert of irrationality and apathy that is our campus?

Of course, there would have been no Elections at all if the "All Coordination Committee" of "Progressive students" had their wish. But the movement to muster a boycott of the Elections had been doomed to failure. It strangled itself with its own negativity. If these "Progres-

sive students" abhorred the state and trend of student affairs in the campus, surely it would have been more positive to have fielded their own candidates in the Elections rather than to embark on a misguided and disastrous attempt at boycott. Even if a complete boycott had been achieved, it would have meant merely stalling the trend they were so against, for the outgoing Students' Council is empowered by the UMSU Constitution to fill up by appointment the incoming Council in the event of the Elections failing to produce a sufficient number to form a new Council.

The boycott move reflects not just a lack of planning and of nationality, but also a distinct lack of positivity. Cold logic would have surmised that a boycott would never have succeeded; at most, some damage might have been done if the movement has any able speakers to sway the crowd. But the movement was totally discredited because it sought to destroy without offering a better alternative; and if this is all that the "Progressive students" have managed to imbibe (besides a lot of vague jargon) then they have not progressed very far from the stage of the Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*). This syndrome of destructiveness is, however, far from unique in its prevalence, either in the campus or in the world at large, or for that matter, in the annals of the history of mankind.

Let us hope that, with the excitement of the Elections over, everyone, especially the successful candidates, will have

learnt a valuable lesson from the boycott fiasco — that too often have people rashly acted, without reasoning and without consideration of consequences. Our new policy makers could do well to guard against this.

They should look out, too, for the glory hunters and the seekers of personal gain.

It is easy to be didactic, to tell everyone to THINK before they act, but there is nothing like practising is as well. Since it apparently requires so much effort, why not take a deep breath and start right now.

by

WONG POH LAM

## 13 COUNCIL: THE LINE-UP

### CONSTITUENCY

#### First Residential College

1. Malick Natarajan
2. Peter Goh

#### Second Residential College

1. Abdul Rafie b. Mahat
2. Abraham William Edwin

#### Third Residential College

1. Madhanjit Singh
2. Sukumaran V.

#### Fourth Residential College

1. Fong Kwok Yuen
2. Lee Meng Foon

#### Fifth Residential College

1. Peter Leong Swee Yew
2. Y. Thiruchelvan
3. Khaw Choon Keat

#### Clinical Students Hostel

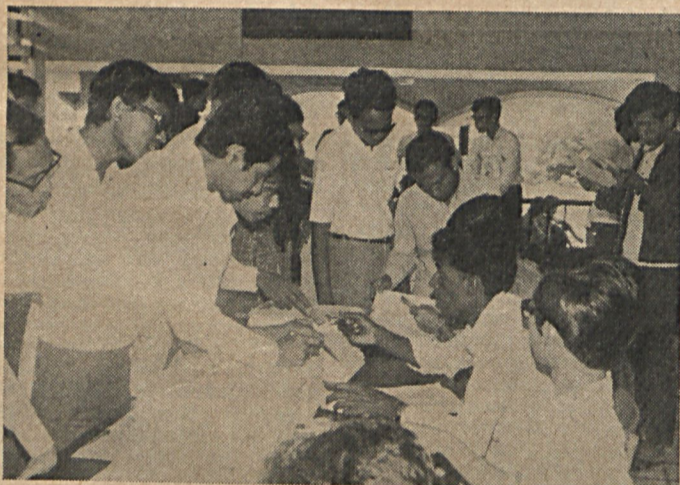
1. A. Jai Mohan
2. Richard Tan

#### Non-Hostelite

1. Foo Ho Loke
2. Ho Juan Keng
3. Foo Fook Onn
4. Gan Yap Swee
5. Dorairaja Arumugam
6. Chua Kok Tee (K. T. Chua)
7. Tan How Hock
8. Ong Kim Soon
9. Yap Chin Yin

### GENERAL

1. Zainal Abidin b. Mohd. Yusof
2. Wong Sai Hou
3. Zainuddin b. Abu Samah
4. Abididdar b. Hj. Mohd. Nor
5. Harith b. Ibrahim
6. Tajuddin Abd. Othman
7. Yahya b. Othman
8. Omar b. Baba
9. Karim b. Man
10. Darulzaman b. Bahari
11. Tan Sae Keong
12. Oon Hoe Eong
13. Yoong Suan



Students at a polling booth.



A non-student tries some mud-slinging but is told off by students.



# B. I. G. SUPPLEMENT

A short history of the Biennial Intersvarsity Games.

## IN THE BEGINNING

IN 1949, THE VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University of Hong Kong, Sir Lindsay Tasman Ride, brought together the cricket players of the University of Hong Kong and the Raffles College of Singapore for a game in Hong Kong. His idea was to create a linkage between the two institutions through a modest cricket match.

In the following years, the students of the two institutions carried on what he had started; in 1965, badminton and hockey were added to cricket and tennis which were played in the first meeting. Another meet was held in 1951 and then from 1954 onwards this Games was held every other year, more and more games being added on to the list of games played.

In 1963 the Games became a triangular affair between the Universities of Hong Kong, Malaya and Singapore. It was in this year also that a game was introduced for the ladies who have since formed part of the contingent.

The last B.I.G. (the 11th) was held in Hong Kong in 1968. This Meet had a special significance in that it was here that the Games were set on an official footing. The delegates of the three Universities joined together in laying out a constitution, and now the Games has reached the status of an international affair.

The 12th B.I.G., to be held in Kuala Lumpur, will by far be the biggest organised so far. A tremendous amount of planning and work has been done to make this Games an affair that may give the way for many new ideals, for instance that South East Asian Universities League.

An interesting feature is noticed when one looks into the individual games played and who the winners were. Cricket, which was one of the two games to be played in 1949, had always been won by the University of Malaya until 1963. After this year, Cricket was dropped. Tennis, the other 'first game', had been won by Hong Kong until 1966. In 1968, University of Malaya became the new winners. Hockey is another game in which University of Malaya has shown mastery since 1950, conceding once to Hong Kong and twice to Singapore before regaining the title in 1968. Badminton was always Univer-

sity of Malaya's game except once in 1963 when University of Singapore were the winners. Soccer which was introduced in 1956 had been the University of Hong Kong's stronghold till 1963; henceforth University of Malaya has been the master. Table Tennis (men) has been alternatively won by the Universities of Singapore and Malaya since it was introduced in 1963.

Table Tennis (Ladies) was won once each by the Universities of Singapore and Hong Kong, and twice by University of Malaya. Volleyball and Basketball were introduced in 1968 in Hong Kong for the first time, and University of Malaya captured the Basketball title while Volleyball went to University of Hong Kong. The Games on the whole has been won 8 times by the University of Malaya, once by University of Singapore in 1963.

This year we are going to witness 4 Universities coming together at Pantai Valley. Universitas Indonesia was included as a member at a meeting of delegates held in February this year, at which the Indonesian delegates were also present. It means then that about 400 to 500 competitors will be taking part in a total of 11 games, the largest number so far, 4 of which are for ladies. No effort has been spared to make this miniature "Universities' Olympics" a memorable one for the delegates and it is hoped that in future more universities of the region will participate in the fun.

**KHOO TENG LIAT  
and  
MICHAEL ONG**

**Sukan  
B. I. G.  
Menanam  
Semangat  
Baru?**

Telah lama menjadi kenyataan bahawa kampus Universiti Malaya merupakan kubor bagi setiap bentok sukan dan permainan. Ramai berpendapat bahawa sukan tidak begitu penting lagi bila saja kaki mula memijak kampus. Minat ramai tertumpu kepada matlamat asal untuk menchapai ijazah masing2. Bagi mereka yang sudah biasa dengan sukan perlahan2 menarek diri dari alam kesukuan dan yang tidak biasa pula tidak di-beri sa-barang galakan untuk menchebor diri masing2 dalam bidang yang amat penting ini.

Dari itu dengan berjaya-nya rancangan untuk mengadakan sukan dua tahun sekali antara Universiti2 Hong Kong, Singapura, Indonesia serta Universiti Malaya sendiri maka adalah diharapkan samoga, disamping merapatkan lagi hubungan antara ka-empat2 universiti tadi dapat-lah juga ditanam semangat baru didalam jiwa mahasiswa2 khususnya tentang penting-nya sukan serta menelorkan keinginan dan keazaman baru untuk mengambil bahagian yang cergas didalam bidang yang telah sekian lama di-abaiakan ini.

Sukan yang diadakan ini akan dapat menchongkil bakat2 yang terpendam dikalangan mahasiswa2 sendiri. Saterus-nya dapat pula ia-nya memberi gambaran yang jelas tentang kebolehan mahasiswa di-dalam lapangan sukan serta memberi ukuran dan penilaian yang nyata tentang mutu permainan dan semangat kesukuan yang telah di-chapai oleh mahasiswa2 satakat ini.

Akhir-nya di-harap juga dengan berlangsung-nya sukan ini dapat-lah di-tunjokkan kepada orang2 di-luar kampus bahawa mahasiswa2 universiti juga mampu dan boleh mengambil peranan yang aktif di-dalam bidang sukan di-samping melaksanakan tugas utama masing2 untuk menchapai ilmu serta memperolehi ijazah yang sangat2 di-chita itu.

Flashback:

1968 B. I. G. IN HONG KONG.



University of Malaya forward, Yang Siow Meng makes a hard drive at goal.

## BEHIND THE GLAMOUR FRONT

Long arduous hours spent in preparation for B. I. G.

IT IS JUST THREE WEEKS to what may probably be the most momentous sporting event ever to hit the University of Malaya campus. For from August 1st-11th the University of Malaya will be the home of 380 sporting tourists from Hong Kong, Jakarta and Singapore. Together with our own 100 odd 'stalwarts', they will be battling for top honours in the 7 men's games and 4 ladies' games, and for the glory of being champions.

To welcome our comrades an elaborate programme has been planned. During their stay here, they will not be confined to just playing games. Other activities are in store. Dinners, informals, cocktails are among the function planned. To meet their personal needs a large reception committee has been specially formed, so that our visitors will not find themselves lost and deserted in our country. Bearing in mind that it will be 8 long year before we have the honour of playing host again, the above would not seem too extravagant an effort. It is, we are sure, the fervant hope of every undergrad that our visitor would return impressed and happy.

Behind the glamour front lies the spade work. Preparations for the 12th B.I.G. began early this year. Since then, long arduous hours paperwork and have been put in.

In February, a joint meeting was held with delegates from the University of Hong Kong, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaya. During the joint meeting, ambiguities in the constitution were thrashed out. It was at this meeting that Indonesia was formally accepted as the 4th member of the B.I.G.

After the joint meeting, the organising Committee went into full swing to raise funds for the Games. An expenditure of \$43,000 was estimated. To raise this mammoth sum, appeals went out to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, the University Administration, UMSU, UMAU, Lee Founda-

tion and commercial firms. It was also decided to hold two Balls and to make souvenirs.

To gain support for the Games publicity was needed. Press releases were sent to the newspapers (all the 4 main languages). One was even sent to the Straits Echo in Penang so that the people in the north could be informed of our venture. Television and radio were the other 2 media approached. Interviews were obtained in sports arena and sports scope.

Other committees also started their work early. Then, the publication sub-committee went out fishing round town canvassing and pleading for advertisements. The prizes sub-committee chairman went hunting from K. L. to Penang for the lowest quotations for the medals, the fund-raising committee lost no time in thinking of suitable souvenirs to make, and of ways of making maximum profit from the sale of souvenirs and the social sub-committee set down to the task of preparing for the Balls.

Of course, the Secretariat was not idle. It was bustling with activities handling the heavy correspondence with people ranging from reluctant business firms to our own University authorities.

This far, the going can be described as fine, despite the obstacles and occasional weather. We are now at the launch stage. Count down has started and in 3 weeks time, we will see the fruits of months of long work come into being.

## Indonesian Cultural Troupe Also Expected

Accompanying the Indonesian delegation to the B.I.G. will be an Indonesian cultural troupe.

This cultural troupe will consist of 40 members and it will perform traditional dances, songs and music as well as modern items during the Games.

The idea of a cultural troupe accompanying a sports delegation is a most excellent one and it brings

up the possibility of a cultural festival to go with the Biennial Games.

Cultural festivals are organised together with most major sports events (the Olympics is a classic example) and in this sense the Indonesian troupe will be most welcome. It is hoped that future BIG Organising Committees will look into the idea of a cultural festival to add colour to the BIG.



# B.I.G. SUPPLEMENT

(Continued)

## IMAGE OF UNIVERSITY AT STAKE

Chan Ah Chye

FROM 1st AUGUST to 11th August this year, Pantai Valley will witness the biggest ever sports meet to date. The Biennial Intersvarsity Games has about 20 years of history behind it and has throughout the years served as a link to bring together students from the various Universities for better friendship and co-operation. It has since expanded to the present series.

Undeniably, the B.I.G. is still in the process of expansion. Four Universities are at present involved in this mammoth games series. It will not be too assuming to foresee that this series of games will become a major international sports meet amongst the Universities of all the South East Asian countries in the very near future.

Let's lay aside the future developments of the games

and look into the series right ahead of us. In a month's time University of Malaya will be host to about 350 students from Hong Kong, Indonesia and Singapore. The image of the University is again put before a panel of judges from abroad. In this respect, it is the duty and responsibility of every member of the University, regardless whether he is from the administration side or the students side, to safeguard the reputation, dignity and prestige of the University. A success in the games will enhance the image of the University.

Traditionally the standard of preparation and organisation accorded by previous hosts has been high, and it should be our aim to at least maintain this standard, if not exceed it. In the realisation of the importance of the success of the games, the University of Malaya Athletic Union, the Organisers of the games on

behalf of the University have set up a separate committee to deal with every aspect of the games. The Committee had started functioning in February, and a great part of the preparation has since been completed. A final touch up now is necessary to give the games its intended smooth running. At this juncture it is hearty to note that the Administration has realised its part of the responsibility, and has reached favourably by agreeing to bear a large part of the accommodation expenses. College authorities and the Students Union also contributed their share in the organisation.

Hence with the students and administration joining forces in such a cooperative manner, I am confident that we should be able to match up to the hospitality accorded by previous hosts, perhaps even better them.



1968  
Winners:  
University  
of Malaya.  
Cheng  
Keng Boo  
receives  
the  
trophy.  
(Held at  
Hong Kong)

### GAMES TO BE PLAYED

**Men**  
Badminton  
Basketball  
Hockey  
Soccer  
Table Tennis  
Tennis  
Volleyball

**Exhibition Game**  
Sepak Takraw

**Ladies**  
Badminton  
Basketball  
Table Tennis  
Volleyball (Tentative)

### Letters to the Editor (Continued)

## RENCHANA "TENDENSI KOLONIAL" DI-BIDAS

Saudara Pengarang,

Saya ingin membuat sedikit komentar tentang artikel Sdr. Mohammad Abu Bakar bertajuk "Tendensi kehidupan kolonial merebak terus di-Kampus" dalam MN keluaran yang lalu (Vol. 8 No. 4 Mei).

Di-pandang dari satu segi saya mungkin bersetuju dengan pendapat beliau bahawa aktiviti kultural boleh mealienasikan kaum intelek dari raayat. Tetapi pada keseluruhan-nya pandangan saudara itu sungguh sempit sekali serta berat sa-belah sa-olah2 saudara merupakan sa-orang nasionalis yang penuh emosi.

Saya rasa saudara itu memandang aktiviti kultural di-Kampus hanya dari satu aspek yang kecil iaitu dari segi penekmatan atau 'patronage'. Memang benar bahawa sangat sedikit dari bilangan raayat yang sanggup melawat ka-pameran2 dan menonton ballet dan sabagai-nya. Dari segi ini dengan merapatkan diri dengan aktiviti kultural mungkin saorang intelek itu mempunyai tendensi menjadi 'colonial master'. Saudara itu juga ada menyebutkan tentang konsep eskapisma sebagai tujuan sabagai tujuan aktiviti juga di-adakan dan sabagai satu lagi faktor 'mealienasikan' kaum intelek dari raayat dan masalah2 mereka.

Pada hakikat-nya pendapat saudara Mohammad itu tidak boleh di-terima bulat2. Banyak lagi faedah2 yang terkandung disabalek aktiviti kultural di-Kampus. Aktiviti2

kultural seperti derama, lukisan dan sastra serta lain2 lagi ada-lah merupakan satu saluran dalam mana masaalah2 masyarakat dapat di-sampaikan kepada kaum intelek di-Kampus dan mungkin membawa kesedaran terhadap penderitaan raayat. Chontoh yang terbaik ialah derama 'The Need to be' yang baru2 ini di-pentaskan dalam mana keadaan lapisan raayat yang meleret di-dedahkan. Ada-lah ini di-katakan mealienasikan kaum intelek dari raayat? Ada-kah dengan menonton

derama ini atau mengambil bahagian dalam aktiviti kultural yang sama boleh membawa kepada sikap 'kolonial master' Ada-kah ini satu konsep eskapisma bagi pehak mahasiswa2 dan intelek2?

Di-samping itu aktiviti kultural ada-lah satu gejala yang universal dalam masyarakat. Masyarakat di-kampus juga tidak ketinggalan. Aktiviti kultural ini tidak bermatikan semua-nya adalah hasil dan pengaruh kolonial. Sa-panjang yang saya tahu derama dari berbagai kebudayaan — Me-

layu, China, India, Eropah Amerika dan sabagai-nya, pameran lukisan oleh penulis tempatan dan ranchangan2 hiburan seperti kugiran. Jadi aktiviti kultural pada hakikat-nya ada-lah lebih luas dan tidak-lah terbatas kepada Majlis dansa2 yang mungkin di-fikirkan oleh saudara itu ketika menulis. Jadi dalam kontek yang lebih luas aktiviti kultural di-Kampus tidak boleh di-katakan mealienasikan kaum intelek dari raayat malah aktiviti tersebut dapat menyemai perpaduan yang erat di-kalangan masyarakat kampus, di-samping memupok kebudayaan kita yang akhir-nya dapat mengukuhkan lagi identity negara.

OTHMAN  
ABDUL RAZAK

## JAWAPAN DARI M.A. BAKAR

Tuan Pengarang,

Tertarik saya dengan kritikan yang di-lemparkan oleh saudara Osman Abdul Razak tentang renchana saya "Tendensi2 kehidupan kolonial merebak Terus di-Kampus" sebagai mana yang di-siarkan oleh "Mahasiswa Negara" keluaran lepas.

Di-fikir sechra sepintas lalu mungkin akan timbul anggapan bahawa saya telah mengguna istilah kultural dengan begitu bebas sekali, sehingga boleh memberi gambaran bahawa saya menentang setiap aktiviti budaya.

Sabener-nya saudara patut melihat penggunaan istilah "kultural" dalam konteks pembincangan seluruh-nya. Ia-nya tidak patut di-ambil sechra absolute tanpa memandang dengan chontoh2 yang di-beri

kerana aktiviti2 kultural yang di-maksudkan adalah di-khususkan kepada jenis2 yang di-tujuan.

Jadi saya rasa chontoh2 yang saudara paparkan tentang "pertunjukan kesenian dan derama dari berbagai kebudayaan — Melayu, China, India..." adalah irrelevant. Istilah kolonial yang di-gunakan sepanjang renchana itu membuktikan bahawa basis pembicaraan saya ialah soal2 yang berorientasikan kolonial sahaja. Seterusnya saya telah menyebut tentang "malam musik, ballet dan pelbagai pameran yang beransor aestetika" dan "aktiviti2 kultural seperti dansa, parti dan pelbagai jenis social gathering." Ini juga perlu di-lihat dalam kontek aktiviti2 kultural — kolonial yang di-perbahaskan itu.

Saudara menyebut tentang derama, tetapi apakah derama itu berorientasikan kolonial? Kalau ianya tidak dan "mungkin membawa kesedaran terhadap penderitaan raayat" maka diri sendirinya argument saudara tidak tepat.

Saya juga menerangkan: "Tegas-nya, musik, dansa, ballet dan tarian telah mealienasikan fikiran mereka..." dan kalau saudara kurang setuju dengan istilah "tarian" di-sini (kerana tarian Melayu ada terdapat) maka sekali lagi saya katakan perkara itu harus di-fikir dalam konteks kultural-kolonial. Apa-kah "ia menjadi sebahagian dari teradisi kolonial yang di-semai oleh penjajah" untuk melihat tarian Melayu?

Sebagai penutup ingin saya nyatakan bahawa saya juga tidak begitu ketegorikal dalam membicarakan aktiviti2 kultural yang boleh menghidupkan teradisi kolonial. Ayat2 seperti "mungkin merupakan manifestasi2 kurang sihat", "mungkin akan timbul alienasi kaum2 intelek dari raayat" dan "bukanlah satu perkara yang mustahil" menunjukkan bahawa saya memperkatakan perkara2 tersebut dengan reservation sekali.

MOHAMMAD  
ABU BAKAR

## JUST NOISE

Dear Sir,

I take this opportunity to record one outstanding feature of Showtime '70 — the bands playing (the Quests and the Falcons inclusive) deserve a "packing up of their instruments, and dumping into the lake, instrument, band and all."

It's no use paying \$5 to be deafened by a barrage of electronic NOISE, not entertained. What the bands should realise is that their function is entertain — not showing off their well-equipped instruments, and competing with each other on stage to "making the loudest NOISE possible."

A singer who was supposed to sing a song was seen opening and closing his mouth like a stupid dope. The way the drummer of one of the bands was exploding with his drum set gave us the feeling that he came to "steal the show from the rest of his band" — not to entertain. If it's so, why not make it FREE ADMISSION? Even if it's free, many would have thought twice before wasting 2 hours or more witnessing what looked like "practice sessions for the bands."

No wonder local bands are not thriving well — they deserve more, they should be "packed and sent home into the Pantai Lake" for orientation.

CHONG YEN LONG

# UMSU ELECTIONS IN PERSPECTIVE

**ASMAWI MOHD. NOH**  
Returning Officer

**ELECTION FEVER** which once again gripped 7978 students of the University of Malaya came to an end when the Annual Elections for the UMSU 13th Council ended on Friday 10th July, 1970.

Unlike in the previous years, this year a number of 43 candidates contested for 13 seats in the General Elections and another 36 contested for 22 seats in the Constituency Elections. The 13 general seats and 22 constituency seats make up the 35 seats of the general council of the Students' Union. This is a record in the Union's history where in the past the number of candidates hardly reached 40.

Unfortunately, the inevitable suspension of the elections as experienced by last year's elections, occurred again this year, due to technical error in the ballots. This year's general elections, scheduled for the 3rd of July were suspended for an hour, and later declared null and void. The decision was taken by the Elections Committee and the Elections Board. The new polling days were thus fixed to be on Wednesday 8th July and Friday 10th July for the general and constituency elections respectively.

Elections on the new polling days ran smoothly.

As in previous years, election posters sprouted all over the campus immediately after nominations closed on 26th June. Pamphlets and election manifestos were distributed. Election rallies were held everyday at the Speakers' Corner, the Hyde Park of the University, and in Residential Colleges. It is traditional for the candidates to attack the existing Council. There seemed to be a lack of definite demanding issue. The trend seemed to be moving towards the Bahasa Malaysia issue. It is good to listen to pros and cons of the implementation of Bahasa Malaysia for the students themselves, but such trends of opi-

nions should not develop along racialistic lines.

But what is more interesting in this year's campaign is the idea of boycotting the elections by a group of students who called themselves the All Coordinating Committee of the Progressive Students.

Judging from Wednesday's and Friday's turnout at the polling booths scattered all over the campus, however, the call of a boycott was hardly heeded. More than 56% of the students population cast their votes in the General Elections while another 41% in the Constituency Elections. This, in fact, is rather encouraging, compared with last year's turnout. It should be noted that the percentage of non-hostelites who voted improved by 17% in the Constituency Elections, although the overall percentage remind almost the same as that for the General Elections.

As stated in the Constitution, the Electoral Roll was prepared from the list of names submitted by the University Administration and the various colleges/hostels. However, the Administration was only able to give a list of students offered admission and not one of those who had actually enrolled. This, coupled with students who changed

courses and residence, caused a certain amount of difficulty in preparing an accurate Electoral Roll within a short period of one week. As such, complaints regarding omissions of name in the electoral register should not have been brought up. On the other hand, the fault shall fall partly on the voters themselves as they had not taken in trouble of checking their names when the Elections Committee opened the Electoral Roll for inspection from 25th to 28th June.

It has been observed in the past that the voting has been, sadly enough, tending towards voting on racial lines. However, it seems that racial voting did not play a prime role in the elections this year. Of course, there were very obvious cases of voting along racial lines, particularly among the non-hostelites, but they are only a minority. And it is hoped that in the future, the few who voted along racial lines will realise their folly and vote on the merit of the candidates.

A number of polling booths and 60 ballot boxes were used for the first time in the Union's history to keep in the running of the voting smooth and efficient. Also, pamphlets (instructions to the voters) were distributed to the students to ensure that voting take place smoothly. As a result, only about 2.53% of the votes that were cast had to be regarded as spoilt.

**NOTE:** The Elections Committee is greatly indebted to all those who helped in making the Elections a success. The Elections Committee consists of Saudara Asmawi Mohd. Noh as Chairman, Saudari Lee Sin Peng as Secretary, Sdr. Lee Chee Sung, Sdr. Megat Junid, Sdr. Rus Ismail and Sdr. Suhaimi Husain, with Sdr. Krishnamoorthy and Sdr. Husain Shafie as Co-opted Members and Rajadurai.



## THE ROUGH UNCUT DIAMOND

RANJIT SINGH

**TOUGH, RUGGED** but eminently pleasant, Saudara Cheng Keng Boo an Engineering student now holds the title of Best All-Round Student, 1969/70. The Selection Committee comprising several Deans, Deputy Deans and Lecturers, and chaired by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ungku A. Aziz selected Sdr. Cheng for this honour at a meeting held on 9th June, 1970. This meeting was also attended by the Asst. Hon. Gen. Secretary of UMSU, Saudari Lee Meng Foon.

This award is the crowning achievement of a most illustrious career for Keng Boo.

An old boy of the Malacca High School, he was the school captain and also a school hockey and football player. In 1965, he represented Malacca state for his state. His hockey career received due recognition in 1968 when he was awarded full colours by the University.

### HOCKEY

Even now that he has left the University, he continues at his sporting activities. He is now a player in the Selangor Club hockey team.

Sdr. Cheng was the Varsity hockey captain for three years, represented the University of Malaya in the 10th Biennial Interschool Games in Hong Kong in 1968, played soccer for the Varsity and was also a Karate player.

### JCRC AND UMAU

At the same time, Sdr. Cheng was abundantly active in extra-mural activities on campus. During his first year, his activities were largely restricted to Second Residential College where he was General Secretary of the JCRC in 1967, and the Returning Officer in 1969.

In UMAU, he was the Sports Chairman and later the Financial Secretary. UMAU will never be the same without Cheng Keng Boo.

Sdr. Cheng is now a Trainee Production Executive in the Malayan Tobacco Company. In spite of this job, he can still be seen around campus, especially Second Residential College where many of his friends still remain.

### GIRLS

One question to which Keng Boo responded with a slow smile was the topic of girls. Sdr. Cheng who is still unattached said, "I have been too busy with my studies and my various other activities, especially my sporting activities. Now, perhaps I will have more time for the other sex".

If girls like diamonds as much as they are reputed to, they could not possibly miss our Best All-Round Student for he is truly a rough uncut diamond.



One of Joo For's paintings showing his restless spirit.